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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1847.

THE TRIUMVIRATE.

Heretofore, in looking at the slave States of the Union, three prominent defenders and advocate of their peculiar interest have at once arrested the attention-men standing, like the Hebrew king amidst his brethren, head and shoulders above the ordinary politicians, stump orators, and hereditary statesmen of that section. The Atlantic States of the South, for the last twenty years, may be said to have had but one leading mind. A solitary intellectual despot has exercised authority from the Potomac to the Gulf. The very Coriolanus of Democracy, distrusting the people with whom he has never allowed himself to be brought in contact-cold, haughty, and unfamiliar-he owes his influence to the sheer force of an overmastering intellect. In the garden of the West, a son of the Old Dominion, combining in himself the fiery genius of Henry with the gracefulness of Wirt, bold in council and resolute in action, and at the same time genial, bland, and captivating in social life, has secured, by his brilliant qualities and his political tact, that consideration and deference which the iron Carolinian has extorted by his inexorable will and proud self-reliance, while flinging down the gauntlet to the religion, philosophy, and humanity of Christendom, in behalf of human slavery. Still farther west, on the banks of the Great River, we find another individual, exerting a marked and decided influence over the inhabitants of the Southwest-"the tumultuary population of the Mississippi valley," as Santa Anna has styled them. Bold, frank, self-confident, free of speech and impatient of control, with a mind somewhat overloaded with a cumbrous miscellany of learning, yet ample and gorgeous like his own prairies, and enriched by the collections of a life of observation and political experience, he may be regarded as a fitting representative of our pioneer hunting-shirt civilization—the pattern man of the nomadic Democracy of the Southwest.

In applying the term triumvirate to these men, we would by no means infer that there is or has been any coalition or concert of action among them. On the contrary, they are political, and, in the case of two of their number, probably personal enemies. But up to a very recent period they have, each in his own way, labored not unthey have, each in his own way, labored not un-successfully to promote the great, overshadowing In Turkey, there is a Divan, which is usually interest of their section of country. They have been the champions of the Slave Power. With such guardians of their peculiar institution, the slave States may well be pardoned for their tone he be a man of ability and energy—subject, nevof self-congratulation, in view of the professed ertheless, to the dogmas of a religious creed, exchampions of the free North. For to our shame be it said, with the single exception of the venerable Adams, we have had none worthy to break a lance with them in behalf of Liberty. Our Websters and Wrights, our Choates and Van Burens,

have had no heart for such a contest. Latterly, however, there are indications of a Missouri Senator-to take a broader and higher view of his duties as a Democratic statesman. When the Texas treaty of the late administration was under consideration in the Senate, he gave to the rights of Mexico, and the boundary between that Republic and the revolted State of nent part. Since the late session of Congress, public attention has been called to two somewhat extraordinary letters from his pen, in relation to gandism of slavery." Of the moving-spring and and in de motive of this remarkable change of tone we cannot speak with any degree of certainty. We refer to it as a fact, calculated to affect seriously the great question of our day. It has startled the ultra slaveholders of the South and the servile Democracy of the North. It has encouraged the whose progress the eye of Divine displeasure is now looking, as it did of old upon the chariots of It would be idle for any party to affect indifference to the course of such a man upon such a character which have made him, what he unquestionably is, one of the leading influences of the country; and, as friends of Freedom, we cannot look without interest upon his novel position. Whatever motive may have prompted it, (and we regret that our limited observation of political aspirants has not prepared us to look for a high and generous one,) we rejoice to see him occupy it. Would that we could reasonably indulge the hope that the language of his Oregon letter is but

not have been as deleterious to that empire as their extermination. In another number we may the prelude to a bolder and manlier tone of reconsider the genius of Mahomedanism, and arrive monstrance against the extension and perpetuaat some certain conclusions. We will give, how tion of slavery; that through him the curse fastenever, a brief delineation of the effects of the meas ed upon Missouri at her birth, and which has robbed that noble State of the wealth and population now overflowing Ohio and the free Northwest, is to be arrested and removed. That he has the power to do this, we have little doubt. The same indomitable will, energy, and perseverance, which overthrew the feed attorneys of the United States Bank, and blotted from the records of the Senate the resolution of censure against General Jackson, called into exercise for the higher and worthier object of delivering his State from its great political and social evil, could not fail of success. Such a triumph would go far to atone for even greater errors than his enemies have ever charged upon Colonel Benton. It would enable him to leave to posterity a far more glorious reputation than that which he now enjoys, of a successful partisan in a pitiful contest concerning banks and finance. It would give him an honorable place among the benefactors of mankind, and cause his memory to be blessed by coming generations, as their tide of free population,

ing up from the confluence of the Missouri the Mississippi, follows the wide divergence of these noble rivers, or, sweeping across the Ozark hills, pours itself abroad over the vast territory of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, That he will avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded him to satisfy the highest claim of a rational ambition, while conferring an incalculable benefit upon his country and the world, we have perhaps little ground for hope. The wisdom of the world is foolishness. Human ambition, neglecting the ladder reaching heavenward, and bright with the footsteps of angels, toils at its tottering pile like the builders on the plain of Shinar, and is doomed like them to confusion and disappointment.

Of Henry Clay, we confess, not without profound sorrow, that we have no hope whatever. Contrary to the promise of his younger and better years, the prospect is that he will die as he has lived for well nigh half a century, a slaveholder and a defender of slavery, making no atonement for the great crime of his Missouri compromise, which extended the curse over one of the fairest portions of the New World. May God forgive

As for John C. Calhoun, we look upon him very much in the light in which we have been wont to regard the Satan of Milton. For he, too, hasade evil his good, confronting heaven and earth, with the lie in his right hand by which he has wrought the transformation. Scarcely since the fall of the Bad Angel has so noble an intellect been devoted to a cause so unholy and abhorrent. As in the case of his great prototype, there is omething in his sublime audacity which commands respect. He stands up boldly, without disguise or subterfuge. Denying the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, he disdains the hypocrisy of affecting reverence for that instrument. He offers no apology for Slavery; he does not extenuate or gloss over its hateful character. to appease the indignant moral sense of the world. With a stern impartiality he maintains that it is the rightful condition of the laboring man, irrespective of color. Only through a miracle like that which arrested Saul of Tarsus, can humanity hope anything of such a man. Strong in pride and the consciousness of extraordinary power, there is no probability that he will ever abandon his "bad eminence;" and, in his case, History might safely antedate its record, that the mightiest intellect of the New World, in the first half of the nineteenth century, was devoted to the last to the extension and perpetuation of human slavery.

For the National Era RUSSIA-TURKEY.

J. G. W.

Russia is a country in which a despotism may be said with propriety to be the form of govern ment. The same proposition is true of Turkey. There are considerable shades of discrimination, out such is the essential fact in both countries. In treating briefly of these two Governments, I shall not have occasion, therefore, for distinctions greater in number than those with which a certain meteorologist sets out to classify the weather; while the distinctions will by no means wear the contrasts of his classification. He observes: "I marked, besides, the force of the wind, which I divided into four degrees: 1. When it just moved the leaves. 2. When it blew a pretty fresh gale. 3. When it was a hard and whistling wind. 4. When it blew a storm. Though these divisions were not made with that exactness as they might have been, had one had an instrument on purpose yet they may give some help to those who would

In Russia, there is a Senate, with certain pow-

taining by intrigue, without any legislative power but usage, an habitual control. The Sultan, or Padishaw, is in fact the all-controlling agency, if act in its requirements, deeply fixed, until late years, in the minds of nearly all the Turks, and of which the Mufti is the final and recognised nain but little personal danger. But while the Janisaries existed, their selfish interests frequently created an artificial collision with the Mufti. By this I mean a collision, not growing out of those disposition, on the part of one of the triad—the flagrant infractions of the Koran, which Amurath Missouri Senator—to take a broader and higher 4th and some other Sultans committed, but from the demands of the Janisaries in regard to their pay and the degree of their favor. The sentence of the Mufti was to sanctify the acts of the Janiwas under consideration in the Senate, he gave saries, particularly the deposing of a Sultan, in utterance to certain unwelcome truths in relation the eyes of the people. This military body, at first the instrument of most extraordinary con quests and habitual power to the Sultans, as soon as their conquests had reached their utmost lim Texas, calculated to embarrass not a little that its, began to quarrel with the state of things at plan for the extension of slavery, of which we are home, and became as dangerous to the Padishaw constrained to believe the present war is a promi- as they had been terrible to the surrounding nations. For almost a century before their destrucilous to the safety of their own persons than they had been to the nations with whom the Turks slavery in Oregon, and the claim of the free States to a Presidential candidate, as well as to a recent speech at St. Louis, where, referring to the same topics, he denounced what he calls "the propaestic affairs their will wa sistless. When they were thoroughly discontented. the Sultan felt himself unsafe; the Vizier clapped his hands to his head, to feel if it was still on his shoulders; and all else who had incurred their displeasure found no more security of life or property than children would if a hungry tiger were et loose among them. The successive followed generally by death, of many Sultans, infriends of Freedom with the hope that a strong | flicted by this formidable body, required a man o man's shoulders are about to be withdrawn from the strongest energy of character, as well as of the support of the tottering car of Slavery, upon great subtlety of intellect, to make a successful struggle for their extinction. Repeated failures but told the imminency of the peril to the man At length a Sultan arose the taskmasters of Egypt, until their wheels of the requisite talent and energy, and protected indeed. "drave heavily," and the waters closed over them. by a circumstance which gave him a degree of seed of the companion of the requisite talent and energy, and protected indeed. safety in the effort, which in any other situation would have been wholly wanting. He was the sole representative of the direct Ottoman line! question. Although never ranked among his ad- He was protected, therefore, in the minds of his mirers, we have not been blind to those traits of subjects, by a religious superstition which connected the glory of the Ottomans with the survivorship of that line. No doubt this fact, well known to him, emboldened him to commence and persevere in the conflict for the overthrow of the Jan saries. Favored by this circumstance, and aided by his own uncommon courage and ability, he tri-umphed, and the Janisaries fell. We do not pause here to reason philosophically concerning the effects of this conflict on the power of the Ottothe continued existence of the Janisaries would

> ures of Mahmoud 5th on the power of the Ottomans, from a very recent foreign work : "The established order of affairs which he fought against, was a hydra, from which for one head cut off twenty sprang up. Far from augmenting his power, his greatest enterprises tended only to enfeeble it. The repression of Ali, the Pacha of Janina, cost Mahmoud the kingdom of Greece; and, had not the Powers of Europe in tervened, the war against Mehemet Ali would have cost him his throne. Even the destruction of the Janisaries, which was considered so great a cause of triumph by the Sultan; was it ality so? It is surely permitted to doubt the circumstance. That powerful militia, scattered through the empire, was in some sort the focus of that spirit of fatalism which had till then been the principal prop of the imperfect work of the Arabian impostor; to destroy it was to strike a death blow to that society, which breathed as it were in war alone. In overthrowing an obstacle which paralysed his power, Mahmoud dug an abyss into which the Turkish empire must, er or later, fall; for the spirit of religious enthusiasm which he destroyed has been replaced by no other incentive."

> * * * * * * "Hurried away by the desire of innovation, and at the same time cramped by the effects of a religion which resists all progress, striving in vain to make the precepts of the Koran compatible with civilization, Mahmoud moved, during the whole of his reign, within a fatal circle, and, dving of an ignoble malady, he left his empire tottering

In contemplating the actual position of Russia, the situation of that once powerful neighbor, which so long and so stoutly contested the superiority with it, is a necessary element. If in its decadency, it cannot be supposed capable of any such obstruction to her ambition, should her sceptre fall into the hands of an ambitious man, as it once presented. Russia, within a few years, has not only waged with Turkey a successful war, and his family his chief aim, among other evil

evil, imparted to her. Now the sinews of war are supplied to her from mines which seem to possess riches for a century or more inexhaustible. In her relative position to the great Power which once steadily assailed or resisted her, she is vastly changed. Her strength has augmented with a As long as the people of the United States ad-As long as the people of the United States adhered to regard as the model of rapid growth.

It will be a felicity to herself and the states and the commenced their career and to the people of the principles with which they commenced their career and to the people of the principles with which they commenced their career and to the people of the United States adhered to the justice of the principles with which they commenced their career and to the people of the United States adhered to the justice of the principles with which they commenced their career and to the people of the United States adhered to the justice of the principles with which they commenced their career and to the people of the United States adhered to the justice of the principles with which they commenced their career and to the people of the United States adhered to the people of the United States adhered to the justice of the principles with which they commenced their career and the people of the United States adhered to the justice of the principles with which they commenced their career and the people of the United States adhered to the justice of the principles with which they commenced their career and the people of the United States and the people of the United States and the people of the people of the United States and the peopl It will be a felicity to herself and the world if now her policy should be as pacific as for a century and a half it has been warlike. Whether this permanent pacific views in her Government; whether the relative increase of her own power, or the decrease of her Turkish neighbors, may not at length disturb the peace of the world, are ques-

tions which we may discuss in another number.

Her present Emperor appears to be a man of moderation; but the spirit of a Government cannot be regarded as expressed in the life of a single absolute prince, great as is the influence which such a man's example may exert for a time. The considerations pertinent to the questions at which we have just glanced will properly deferred to our next communication.

* Daniel, chapter 5, verse 19. † Blackwood for June, 1847, page 695, article "Constantiople and the Decline of the Ottoman Empire."

For the National Era.

GOVERNOR HAYNE. MR. EDITOR: The author of the Letter to Bishop Ives, lately published in your paper, quotes the following extraordinary passage from the message of Governor Hayne to the Legislature of South Carolina, in 1833, viz: "It is a remarkable fact, that even during the Revolutionary war, when the State was overrun by a barbarous enemy marching openly under the banner of emancipa-tion, our domestics could not be seduced from their masters, but proved a source of strength, and not of weakness, to the country." In refutation of this sertion, the writer of the letter appeals to historical testimony, and cites a report made by a committee of Congress, in 1776, from which it appears that the delegates from South Carolina concurred in opinion with a special messenger sent by the Governor of the State, that South Carolina "is unable to make any effectual efforts with the militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and prevent their desertion to the enemy." The declaration of Colonel H. Lee, in his Memoirs of the Revolutionary War in the Southern Department, is also quoted, that TWENTY THOUSAND slaves were "seduced and taken from the inhabitants of South Carolina, during

Since reading the letter, I have been induced to consult Ramsay's History of South Carolina on this point. The historian tells a very different story from the Governor. Speaking of the campaign of 1779, he says: "The forces under the command of General Prevost marched through the richest settlements of the State, where are the fewest white inhabitants in proportion to the number of slaves. The hapless Africans, allured with the hopes of freedom, forsook their owners, and repaired in great numbers to the Royal army. and repaired in great numbers to the Royal army. They endeavored to recommend themselves to their new masters, by discovering where their owners had concealed their property, and were assisting in carrying it off."—Vol. I, p. 312.

Describing the invasion the next year, he says: "The slaves a second time flocked to the British army."—Vol. I, p. 334.

Again: "Immediately after the surrender (of Charleston) five hundred negroes were ordered to be put on board the ships, for pioneers to the Royal forces in New York."—Vol. I, p. 357.

Finally: "It has been computed, by good judges, that between the years 1775 and 1783, the State of South Carolina lost TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

of South Carolina lost TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND negroes."—Vol. I, p. 475.

Dr. Ramsay, the author of this history, was a native of South Carolina, and a citizen of Charles-809. Is it possible that a man of Governor tory of his own State? Is it possible he had never Ramsay and Lee? Is it possible he knew nothing of the representations made to Congress, in of the danger of insurrection to which the State was exposed? Is it possible to look upon his official declaration, in 1833, in any other light than a wilful sacrifice of truth to the cause of human bondage?

NOBLE CONDUCT AND HARD FATE.

We heard, a day or two since, the story of a nard-working, industrious Irish servant girl, who having amassed the sum of \$100 from her scanty earnings, sent the whole of it to her father, mother, and sister, in Ireland, with a message them to come to this city, where she would provide for them a more comfortable home than their straitened circumstances would permit them to enjoy in their native island. Word came over to her that they would embark immediately. noble-hearted creature rented a small but comfortable tenement, and furnished it, to the extent of her limited means, with necessary furniture, food, and fuel. In due time, the parents and sister arrived, and joined herself and brother here and the meeting, under such circumstances, of the reunited family, was one inexpressibly joyful. The most sanguine hopes and the brightest wishes of the affectionate, self-sacrificing daughter and sister were accomplished. Those she loved were, through her single efforts, rescued from the com bined miseries of pinching poverty and gaunt fam-ine, and were all gathered about her at last in a humble but comfortable home, in a land of peac and plenty. But their happiness was short-lived indeed. The parents had brought with them the seed of the pestilence that rages in many portions of Ireland, consequent upon hunger, bad food, and exposure, and, soon after their arrival here, one after the other fell victims to its virulence; and the poor, heart-broken girl, in a few short weeks, followed father, mother, brother, and sister to their graves, and once more is alone in the land of her adoption, without a relative to condole with her in her bereavement.-Albany Statesman.

THE NATIVITY.

This beautiful prayer must have been breathed from Barry ornwall's heart while sitting at his quiet fireside, looking uto the face of his sweet wife, and rocking the cradle of hi golden-tressed Adelaide."-Charleston Mercury.

> Touch us gently, Time. Touch us gently, Time!
> Let us glide adown thy stream
> Gently—as we sometimes glide
> Through a quiet dream!
> Humble voyagers are we,
> Husband, wife, and children three—
> (One is lost—an angel fled
> To the azure overhead!)

For the National Era. NATIONAL RETRIBUTION.

Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, et ingens Horia Dardania. - Virgil

The beginning of the end .- Tulleyrand. It has been observed by a distinguished writer on the American Revolution, that it had taken place morally a long time before it occurred politically; and to this combination of events, the condition of things seems to afford a parallel. The minds of the people have for several years been gradually preparing for some political change, and some of the more far-sighted among them have been uttering notes of warning to their What this change is to be, or when it will actually take place, is not the purpose of this essay to unfold; an intimate acquaintance with the purposes of the Most High is not here as-serted, but it is believed that the time is at land. Natural causes produce natural effects. God's government of the world is conducted by means these causes; and even moral causes produce effects as certain, though not so definite and calculable, as the consequences and deductions of the exact sciences. "As men or nations sow, so shall they reap." "They that have sowed the shall they reap." wind shall reap the whirlwind." As long as Napoleon confined himself to the reasonable principles with which he commenced, the vindication of the honor, independence, and integrity of France, so long success attended his career; but so soon as he turned aside into the path of personal ambition, and made the aggrandizement of himself

apathies of all the world were with them, and ry and a half it has been warlike. Whether this s likely to be the case; whether the serfdom so brevalent in Russia is reconcilable to the idea of the blessing of God attended their career, and does still attend it, for he is long-suffering, "making his sun to shine on the evil and on the good, and sending his rain to the just and to the unjust;" and now, especially, he appears to be treating them with particular favor, granting them success in all their undertakings; granting to them plentiful harvests, and filling them with food and gladness, while he is afflicting many other nations with fam-ine and pestilence. But those nations, no doubt, are suffering for the errors and sins of years long past, and he is perhaps "making the heart of this people fat," that they may become judicially blind and obdurate, "as vessels of wrath fitted for destruction." For when hatred and jealousy of other ing covetousness. Nor can they hope to escape the indignation of God, when the people of Judah were punished for the offences even of their King, were punished for the offences even of their King, Manasseh, whom they chose not. Neither can those who profess to be politically opposed to these doings hope to escape equal condemnation; for, rather than incur the odium and loss of political influence necessarily attached to a strict adherence to right, they assist with heart and hand them whom they condemn with their lips; and even if they did not assist them, they are of the same family and Confederation, and willing capally to hidd their glanging the applications. equally to abide their chance in the political game; therefore, equally responsible. Pardon is besought of this enlightened age, for having seriously drawn illustrations from that antiquated, incomprehensible book, that is no longer good for anything but to talk about, and wrangle with; and whose precepts no one who wishes to avoid the stigma of insanity, in these polished days, thinks for a moment of reducing to practice. But even supposing that to be either downright nonsense, or a cunningly devised fable, still experience and common sense both show that the consequences of the unbridled indulgence of any passion are always bad. Vehement fear, desire, and hatred, are very bad advisers. People acting under the influence of fear frequently run into the very danger that, above all, they have endeavored to shun, or even worse. When a man has at length gained some darling object of his desires after which he has been long earnestly striving he always finds it not worth his pains—"all vanitr, and vexation of spirit." And if gained by selfsh or dishonest means, with the sacrifice of upright principle, it will assuredly end in his own or his posterity's ruin. Hatred begets a corresponding feeling in others, and causes those who would otherwise be friends, to become inveterate foes. These are a few of the evil consequences of the dominion of passion; the reflecting and observing mind can mart of California; but Monterey enjoys the friends, to become inveterate foes. These are a easily discover many more and greater. wrong will tend to their ultimate ruin—for they will embolden them to think that "surely the Lord doth not regard it," and that the day of retribution will never come; will diminish their ense of the necessity of union for mutual defence, give rise to contentions about the spoils. and so darken their moral, and even their intel-

> be established on a firmer basis than ever. Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican and Argus.

the pit that they have intended for others.

not only themselves as an individual nation,

that they have injured by their course, but to the

object of individual aggrandizement they have sacrificed the cause of human rights throughout

the world. By undertaking to force their boasted

free institutions on strangers, they have made them a stench and abomination to all the rest of

not only for themselves, but for all mankind. By the former part of their career, tyranny, abashed

by their liberal example, was kept in check; but

their late and present conduct would make it ap-

cense, only, that they seek to support, and that the principal part of that liberty consists in

wronging and oppressing others. Despots will henceforth be emboldened, and are already em-

boldened, as witness the enthralment of Cracow

the advocates of their hitherto professed princi-

ples, confuted, will shut their mouths, and the do

minion of brute force and traditionary rights will

pear that it was their own liberty, or rather

They have dug the grave of liberty.

CALIFORNIA. Monterey, Upper California, March 15, 1847.

As regards California, there has been so much

written and said about it, that it seems to be almost a worn-out tale. But there has nothing ever been written in its praise, that tells half its worth as a country—a land that Providence has marked as a home, an Eden for the sons of freedom. But still everything is wanting here to make this a country a State. There always has been a Governor here, but no Government; the oldest Spaniard in the land knows nothing about the right of suffrage, and the word election by popular vote is entirely unknown. This land wants more Yankees, before it can become a portion of the United States. It is to be hoped that General Kearny will not be removed from the office of Governor until his plans are carried out and a republican form of government established acquainted with the nature of the people and his plan of plain justice that he deals out to them has gained their esteem, and he is looked to by the inhabitants as a succor in this their hour of You can imagine the state of a country that has been harassed by internal revolution for two years put under martial law, and that not reaching out of sight of the sentinel, and no internal machine of law or order at work to keep its marauding inhabitants at peace. This must soon be remedied; and General Kearny is the man that is now looked on as the one most fitted to undertake this task. The functionaries of the late Government (so called) have all returned with the exception of Gen. Castro, and a friendly feeling begins to exist between them and the Americans. Balls and fandangoes are given by them and by our officers, and all commingle and enjoy themselves together. The starry flag decorates the halls of those who were but a short time since favorites of the Government of Mexico. If the

maintain an independence of Mexico. As regards the soil of California, it consists of a black mould, the average depth of four feet on hill and valley; every species of grain or vegeta ble that ever sprouted out of the earth can be raised here to bursting perfection. Tobacco, hemp, and flax, can be brought to such perfection here, that no country in the world can equal it, and no land on earth can produce such grapes as this; the vine, if properly cultivated here, could be brought to greater perfection than any country in the world. I have seen some vineyards of the Spaniards here, that are extensive, but not rly cultivated. Not many more years will pass before all nations of the earth will seek the

forces of the United States were now withdrawn

from California, the people would declare and

As to its virtues as a grazing country, California stands unparalleled on earth; grass and wild oats grow everywhere, and now you can see grass two feet in height on every plain, where thousands of cattle are feeding, and continue to do so from year to year, as the fields are ever green, and have een so since time began. You may boast of improved breeds of cattle in the States, such as Durhams, Devonshires, &c.; but come to California, and see a herd of two or three thousand bul-locks feeding on the plains, and then ask why

Every lagoon, lake, and river, teems with fish of all species, the salmon in particular. The mountains and plains are filled with deer, elk, and every species of beast that lives; clouds of geese and ducks of every kind (no canvass backs) fill the air. Sickness of any kind is unknown. Life lasts until age makes it a burden. The hills are rich with precious minerals, rich iron and copper. Ore peeps out of every hill side; everything is abundant except bread, and that the lazy Spaniards are too worthless to raise. Flour is now worth \$20 per barrel, and cannot be had for that. Beef, beef is the word; the natives live on meat they work, live with, and live on their eattle; and the wonder to me is, that horns and hair do not grow out of every Indian and Spaniard in Cali-

not soldiers, here. Tell them that this is Eden on a large scale; the land has increased in richness as the sons of freedom have increased and gone and all-grasping covetousness, have engrossed the very soul of the people, to the exclusion of all thoughts of God and justice, it may be said of them, with apparent truth, that "they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting;" and the gray-headed would dance, the consumptive be cured, the lean become fat, and they would soon of the extremely and the gray-headed would dance, the consumptive be cured, the lean become fat, and they would soon of the extremely and the gray-headed would dance, the consumptive be cured, the lean become fat, and they would soon of the extremely and the gray-headed would dance, the consumptive because the gray-headed would dance the consumptive because the gray-headed would soon that the gray-headed would soon the extremely a gray that the gray-headed would dance the consumptive because the gray that the gray-headed would soon the extremely a gray that the gray-headed would dance the consumptive because the gray that the gray-headed would soon the exclusion of all thoughts of God and justice, it may be said of the gray that the gray-headed would dance, the consumptive because the gray that the gra of the system which they have idolized, and to which they have given the precedence even of the law of God, that "its days are numbered." Neisalmon chowders of this lovely land. I would say a few words to the soap-locks of your city, if law of God, that "its days are numbered." Neither can the people screen themselves under the plea that the outrages against justice and humanity, daily perpetrated, are the acts, not of them, but of their rulers; for they have made to them- to lawyers, we have no use for them; as we have selves those rulers, and, passing by many others, no law to expound, they would have nothing to who had some conscience, chose for themselves do; and when we make our civil laws, (which such a King as would pander to their overreach will be soon,) we intend them to be so plain and republican, that everybody can understand them without explanation. As to rogues and rascals, the supply on hand is entirely over the demand, not only of American manufacture, but from every land that the sun shines upon. Farmers, me chanics of every kind, merchants, traders, printers and men of every honest calling, can become rich We want them here; and when they come let each bring his implements of trade or calling with him, as there is nothing here towards civilization, only what has been brought here by settlers. Improvements are two thousand years behind the age out in this country; and when they come from the Eastern States, let them come by way of the sea, as it is better than the fatiguing travel by land, and then they can bring what they want with them. There have been three hundred wagons with emigrants lately arrived in the valley of the Sacramento river, from Independence

dissouri.
This valley (Sacramento) is the most extensive ettlement of Americans in California; and this broad and fertile valley is fast filling up. Silence reigned over it through ages; its blooming bosom was the haunt of the elk and the beasts of the woods; the death-like stillness was only broken by the splash of the Indian's paddle, as he wafted his fur-laden canoe down its pearly waters. The hardy pioneer came to it with his axe and rifle, and unfurled our starry flag over it, and now it blossoms as the rose. The ploughboy's merry whistle, the milkmaid's gay song, and the hum of busy life, are heard from the shores of San Fransisco's placid water to the cliffs of the snowy mountains; and the time is not far distant when the lovely valleys and plains of this beautiful country will teem with thousands of the sons of the earth that love to repose under the branches

same favors of trade at present. Yet the conveimmoderation of these feelings in which the evil nience of navigation on the rivers that empty lies; they were kindly bestowed on us, and innegroes."—Vol. I, p. 475.

Dr. Ramsay, the author of this history, was a narket of South Carolina, and a citizen of Charleston, and his work was published in that city in 1809. Is it possible that a man of Governor has held these States tegether bitherto; but now, on railroads from Vancouver's island to Panama, and the sons of these forests thank God for the day that made them free.

I must close this letter, as the Savannah hoisting her anchor for home. In my next I will give you sketches of the scenery, and a more concise description of the country. I send with this copies of the "Californian." Please send me ne papers, as we get no news out here from lectual vision, that they will rush headlong into home

Your most obedient servant,

From the Washington Union. FROM OREGON.

Our files of the "Oregon Spectator," printed a Oregon city, in the Oregon Territory, extend from February 5, 1846, when the paper was first started, to the 10th December of the same year Its printing press and materials are owned by the "Oregon Printing Association." The first editor (Mr. T'Vault) avowed himself to be a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school; but as a large majority of the citizens of Oregon are emigrants from the United States, who differ in the politics which they carried with them, it was considered "bad policy to break open old wounds, to create new ones, and to discuss politics in the columns of the Spectator." The great interest of her citizens is to promote the destiny of this new and rising country, of which they entertain the highest presentiments. "Westward the star of empire points the way." The editor, in his prospectus, evolves the elements of her prosperity in these few strik-

Situated as we are—remote from the civilized settlements of the United States, and at this time having no protection but that which is afforded us by the Provisional Government of Oregon, and having but one interest to represent, and that interest the welfare of Oregon and the citizens unanimously; happily situated in a healthy and ertile part of the continent, with a salubriou climate, the soil yielding a rich reward to the industrious cultivator, with an abundance of water power, not surpassed on the globe, to invite the attention and investment of capitalists in the establishment of machinery; immediately upon the coast of the mighty Pacific, with bays and riv ers traversing our rich and fertile plains, affording the greatest facilities to commerce, we mus with the intelligent and enterprising Anglo-Sax ons, in a short time become one of the greatest commercial countries on the Pacific."

From the Spectator, February 19. The Willamette river takes its rise in the Caliornia mountains, in about 43 degrees of north latitude; its course is nearly north, winding through eautiful fertile prairies, now and then skirted b lofty forests of fir, pine, and cedar, receiving man considerable tributaries both on the east and west all of which have traversed their whole length hrough a rich and fertile country, and in many places, we might say, bounded with beautiful and

out into a wide, deep basin, and runs slowly and noothly until within half a mile of the when its velocity increases, its width diminishes eddies are formed, in which the water turns back, as if loth to make the plunge, but is forced forward by the water in the rear; and when still nearer, it breaks upon the volcanic rocks scatter ed across the channel, and then, as if resigned to its fate, smooths its agitated surges, and precipi tates down an almost perpendicular of twenty-fiv feet, presenting a somewhat whitened column. The rising mist, on a pleasant day, forms, in the rays of the sun, a beautiful bow-the whole forming a sight, the grandeur of which must be seen

On the east side of the Willamette, at the falls, the land is claimed by Dr. John McLaughlin. who laid out Oregon city in the year 1842. The many advantages presented for the growth and prosperity of a manufacturing city are manifest to the most casual observer. We are informed that but, by the extraordinory development of her ris-ing opulence, has had a new capacity, for good or ed, imbecile family, and of an indolent people,

There is no attention paid to them, as we have to give to cattle in the States; but they grow up in Nature's wide domain, the largest and fattest on ulation of not less than 500 souls, and about 80 old England. To us it was indeed a 'Paradise.' houses, to wit: two churches, two taverns, two blacksmith shops, two cooper shops, two cabinet shops, four tailor shops, one hatter shop, one tannery, three shoe shops, two silversmiths, and a number of other mechanics; four stores, two flour-road—the most interesting portion of London ing and two saw mills, and a lath machine. One of the flouring and one of the saw mills, together | ity to Mr. Alexander's love for the Temperance with the lath machine, were erected and put into operation by a company of American citizens, associated together under the name of the "Oregon" Milling Company," and until within a few weeks past the flouring mill was conducted as a public mill, grinding for the settlers for toll; it, however, has been changed from doing custom work to that

> On the west side of the river, immediately opposite the falls, the land is claimed by Robert Moore, Esq., who has also laid out a city, called Linu city, and improvements are going ahead. We are informed that Mr. Moore has sold one-half of the interest he claims in the water power at the falls to a Mr. Palmer, of Indiana. From our acquaintance with Mr. Palmer, we feel warranted in saying that he will, at an early time, prosecute with energy the erecting of machinery on the west side of the river, unless prevented by the Government of the falls. Linn city contains one tavern, one chair manufactory, one cabinet shop, one gunsmith shop,

and one wagon shop.

Next on the list of cities comes Multnomah city, laid out by Hugh Burns, Esq., immediately adjoining Linn city, and opposite to Oregon city. Multnomah city is located on a beautiful site, and must, in a short time, be a city in appearance as well as name. The falls of the Willamette afford ample water privileges for the erection of machinery of every description, to any extent desired and we believe that in a few years there will be constructed a canal on each side of the river, commencing at the head of the falls, and locked down for a distance of one mile, which improvement would afford power for the manufacturing of every thing necessary for internal purposes, as well as transportation. With these advantages, together with the great quantity of timber immediately in our neighborhood, a healthy climate, a productive soil, and minerals yet to be found, we are san-guine that the time is not far distant when we

from exploring the north side of the Columbia river and Puget's sound, that the exploring party are highly pleased with the country. North of the Columbia, particularly in the vicinity of Puget's sound, the country susceptible of settlement is much more extensive, and the soil much better than before represented. Splendid prairies, sur-rounded with the finest of fir, pine, and cedar, with a great many beautiful watercourses, suffi-ciently large for steamboat navigation, and pos-sessing water power well calculated to propel any kind of machinery. Of these, Frazier's, Snohomus, Puyallop, Cowlitz, Chenalus, and Nesqualla, are the most considerable. The last-named stream empties into the sound, which forms one of the best harbors on the Pacific. Hitherto, the country has been unexplored by emigrants wishing to

ceived, that that region of country north of the Columbia, as far as Frazier's river, will in a short ime be populated with the enterprising emigrant who anticipates and intends to realize the advantages of a location at or near the harbor of Puget's ound. To show that the above conclusion well founded, we are informed, since writing the above, that five families have already located immediately on the sound.

happiness.

luxuriant meadows, encircled with the lofty fir and interspersed with beautiful groves of oak On arriving near the falls, "the river spread

Below the falls, for the distance of half a mile. the channel of the river is confined by ledges of basaltic rocks to about two hundred vards in About one mile below the falls enters th Clackamas river from the east, which takes its rise near Mount Hood, one of the principal snow eaks of the Cascade mountains. Here are the Clackamas rapids, another obstacle in the navigasented are of minor importance. At almost all stages of the water, the boats of the Hudson Bay Company ascend and descend with but little difficulty From this place to the mouth of the Willamett distance of twenty-five miles, navigation is good as the tide runs up to the foot of the Clackamas rapids. The Willamette, running its whole course from south to north, enters the Columbia in about latitude, "46 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 122

vation is worthy of its name.

periority of cattle over all others of the earth. ago, a dense forest of fir and underbrush. The sion of London, we, for three weeks, found a quiet of exchange, giving a certain number of pounds of flour for a bushel of wheat. The mill owned by Dr. John McLaughlin has never done any custom grinding, but exchanges flour for wheat.

river, unless prevented by the Government of the United States reserving the water power at the never think of him and his family without asso-

must become great, and, we hope, good.

North of the Columbia.—We are informed, by a respectable gentleman who has just returned

We are well satisfied, from the information re-

From the Spectator, May 16. OUR PROSPECTS .- We have recently been preented with a specimen of red paint, said to be

found in considerable quantities on the waters of the Clackamas river. This paint, when calcined, ground with oil, and properly applied to wood forms a good body on the surface, of a clear red color, resembling red lead. We have also seen some iron ore found near this place. Sandstone of the best grit for grindstones, as well as of a quality suitable for building purposes, is found in considerable quantities on the Columbia river, and limestone has been discovered in different places. While the news of these discoveries co pouring in upon us from every quarter, like a hower of national blessings, we can but exc What is there of utility or convenience that will not soon be discovered in Oregon? As these sources of wealth, comfort, and convenience, de velop themselves one after another, in rapid succession, the mind is naturally led into a train of pleasing anticipations of the future wealth and article of wheat, inferior, perhaps, to none in the world, for our main staple; a soil and climate by nature perfectly adapted to its production; pas toral advantages equal to any on the green earth exhaustless forests of pine, fir, spruce, and hem-lock timber, not only suitable for an excellent quality of sawed lumber, but also for masts, spars, &c. numbers of which are already being export ed by the Hudson Bay Company; streams which not only afford us facilities for interior naviga tion, but bring us annual supplies, in vast abundance, of that most excellent fish, the salmon. With all these natural advantages placed in the hands of the industrious and enterprising immigrants, who are fast spreading over the fertile plains, which seem still to invite, by their beauty and convenience, the annual ingress of American settlers, what may we not expect of individual wealth, commercial interest, and national distinction? With these resources, give us a good and efficient Government, well administered, or, rather, ed States, and nothing but a providential interposition, or a criminal supineness, can prevent our national as well as our individual prosperity and

From the Spectator, June 28. OREGON RIVERS.—It is gratifying to see our oble rivers navigated by regular lines of packets. Instead of being compelled to wait at the falls a week or more, daily expecting an opportunity to get away, we can now time our journey so that we can reach Oregon city on the sailing day of some of our splendid packet boats, and, without any detention, find ourselves gliding along on the smooth waters of the Willamette.

Last Thursday week, two rival boats were advertised to leave Oregon city for the Bute and Champoeg—the Mogul and Great Western; the latter left at the hour appointed, and, of co the Mogul, being like the wind and tide, which wait for no man, was supposed to leave at the same time. The Western arrived at the Bute at 3 P M., on the 13th instant. The following day the passengers that stopped at the Bute saw the Mogul passing, and concluded she must have met with some accident, she being rated as a very fast boat: but whether she broke a shaft, had too little steam for the trip, or what was the cause of the detention, they could not tell. with great anxiety until we hear from her, as we should be very sorry to learn that the enterpris ing owner of that splendid line should meet with

From the New York Evangelist. GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, ESQ., OF LONDON.

We noticed among the political announcements of the London papers, that this distinguished and faithful friend of the slave, whose connection with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society for many years past has given to that body much of its efficiency and usefulness, is about to run as a andidate for the next Parliament, for Wakefield. The election of such a man to the Legislature of Great Britain, which is altogether pro be a benefit to the cause of Freedom throughout the world. By those who know nothing of his history, the following tribute to his character and worth, with which we have been favored in a let ter from Rev. Thomas Brainerd, of Philadelphia, will be read with interest:

Mr. Alexander is a member of the Society of Friends, but he has none of the bigotry of sect. With Christians in every denomination, he has a hearty sympathy and fellowship. He is a gentleman of large property. His residence, on the New River, at Stoke Newington, is a perfect gem of taste and beauty. It comprehends about three acres in Paradise Row, and by position and culti-

"During the session of the Evangelical Alli-ance, the Rev. Dr. Beecher and lady and myself shared the hospitality of Mr Alexander. From

"As Mr. A.'s residence was five miles from Ex-We were indebted for this open-handed hospitalcause, of which he knew Dr. Beecher had been an early and most able champion, and that I had done 'what I could.' In all the efforts of British Christians to sustain the cause of Temperance, Peace, and Human Liberty, Mr. Alexander has stood in the front rank, equalled by few, and sur-

ssed by none. "But his grand enthusiasm is enlisted in the cause of the slave. In this respect, his models are Wilberforce, Sharpe, and Clarkson. His annual contribution to the Anti-Slavery Society is about \$2,500. He has again and again left his beautiful home, to make long and perilous journeys into Spain, Denmark, &c., to procure the emancipation of slaves in their colonies. When we left London, he was, to the great apprehension of his family, meditating a voyage to the West Indies on his darling object.

"Of all Englishmen I have ever met, of his rank ciating with the recollection a more feeling regard for that suffering class which so pressed upon

"He is now a candidate for Parliament. If he succeed, as I think he may, that body will have an accession of practical wisdom and pure and lofty virtue to make all good men rejoice. May his voice be heard in the House of Commons!"

A NEW PLAN FOR ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Mr. Benton, in his speech at Jefferson city, suggested an entirely novel plan for electing the President and Vice President of the United States. The plan is thus detailed by Mr. Benton:

"He had long since made known his opinion—a direct vote of the people, and no intervention of intermediate bodies to nominate beforehand, or to

decide alternatively afterwards, was his plan. vote by districts, and a second election between the two highest, if the first one failed, was the plain and obvious remedy. A second election be-tween the two highest would dispense both with a nominating convention and a contingent resort to the House of Representatives. No matter how many were candidates in the first election, if any one obtained a majority of the whole, then the electiv and the election was finished. If no one obtained

such a majority, then the first election to be held a a nomination of the two highest by the people, and the election to be immediately held over again be a speedy conclusion, and without a resort to inter-mediate bodies—a national convention or a House of Representatives—each daily becoming less acceptable to the people. He wished the necessary reforms to be made in time; the Constitution to be constitutionally amended, upon foresight and reason, before some violent shock should do mischief to the instrument itself, to the House of Representatives, or to the nominating convention. But he was no architect of ruin; he did not pull down till he was ready to build up; he did not quit one shelter, though defective, until ready to enter another. The two intermediate bodies which stand between the people and the object of their choice—the nominating convention and the House of Representatives—must stand as they are, though at the great risk of frustrating the popular choice, and bringing on a crisis, until the hard lesson of experience shall induce the people to supersede them by safer and better in-

TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.

It is bad to be handsomely hoaxed-makes one feel silly, and a little vexed—but the way to make all right again after it, is to own up like a man; One gossip of the Boston Post plays this wise part in the following:

"The Strange Young Lady.—It is now going on eight years since we, then mere boys, began to use the scissors; but, though inexperienced in the ways of the world, we haven't been often noaxed-nor should we have been sucked in by the 'Hickman, Kentucky, Standard,' had it not been for a very bad headache on the morning of cutting

out the editor's paragraph, stating that-A young lady, whose name he has not been able to ascertain, came to his dwelling two days before, and has since remained with his family She has not spoken a word since her arrival, but

she weeps almost incessantly."
Six weeks after publishing the above, our waggish brother relieves public anxiety by this admis-

guess pretty well where she came from. Miss Lucy Hannah is a bouncing girl, and when she gets a little older will call us FATHER!

THE COCKROACH NUISANCE.

This being the season when the cockroach, the pest of our kitchens, commences its nocturnal exursions, the following recipe may call forth the grateful acknowledgments of those of your readers who suffer from the presence of this loathsome

"Take a sixpenny loaf of wheat bread-the staler the better-reduce it to a crumb, (of course after paring off the crust;) then in a pint of boiling water put two tea-spoonsful of Cayenne pepper, half a drachm of saltpetre, the same qua f white lead, and a wine-glass full of extract of hops. Now throw in your crumb of bread, and digest for six hours in a moderate heat; strain through a cloth, add to the liquor thirty drops of tincture of quassia, and let it stand till the next day; then bottle it. Keep it in a pantry on a lump of sugar, with some dozen lumps strewad around your kitchen, and it will remove the pest in less than no time.

A UNIVERSAL RIGHT.

It is stated in "The Sabbath Manual," by Justin Edwards, D. D., a publication of 131 pages 18mo, of which upwards of fifty thousand copies ave been already published, that the following esolution has been adopted by numerous bodies of men in various parts of the United Statese presume South, as well as North.
"Resolved, That, as the Sabbath was made for

an, and the observance of it is essential to the nighest social, civil, and religious interests of men, t is not only the duty, but the right and the privilege of ALL MEN to remember and keep it

SLAVE MARKET .- A correspondent of the Bos ton Traveller writes: "Yesterday I took a trip from Baltimore to Washington City, which takes from Baltimore to Washington City, which takes two hours. A friend in company took me to the slave market, not far from the Capitol. I blush to name it. There I saw about one hundred men, women, and children, for sale! I inquired how they came in the building. The keeper said he 'bought them,' and informed me that an able-bodied man was 'worth \$600,' remarking, that it was probably a new sight to me. And indeed it was probably a new sight to me. And indeed it was, and a disgusting sight, too. The place in which these slaves were confined was a long wooden building, with grated windows, in part some-thing like a jail. There was a spacious yard, where the men were playing at ball. Oh! when will this inhuman practice cease?"

How a FARMER OUT WEST PRESERVES HIS as.-A gallon pot is filled with eggs; and one pint of lime, of the consistency of common white-wash, poured in, and the pot filled with water. A board is then placed on the top, and the water, which is never changed, as well as the eggs, remains pure and sweet. This practice is the one most common in France, the inhabitants of which, to their love of frogs and soup, add also, it appears, a very commendable taste for eggs.

and forever. Conscience and reason are permaare aroused, to be an overmatch for all else, are fitful; and when they appear the strongest, are frequently overdone, and become their own destroyers.-I. Cadding.

TRUTH .- Truth is the same vesterday, to-day,

HEAVY PURCHASE.—One house in New York the close air and exhausting excitement of the has purchased \$200,000 worth of cotton drills, 'Alliance,' and from the dust, clamor, and confu-which it intends shipping to China in a few days.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5, 1847.

DEATH OF MR. PHELPS.

The mournful event announced below, is not unexpected. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Tappan for the excellent memoir of one who, though he played a conspicuous part in the measures leading to the establishment of the Era, was Bible argument and other subjects, and that a suitunfortunately prevented by disease from giving us the aid of his powerful pen.

THE LATE REV. A. A. PHELPS.

This able champion of human rights died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 29th, at the house to live of his brother-in-law, Rev. E. D. Moore, editor of several things that I have undertaken or planned the Boston Reporter, in his 43d year, of pulmonary in my mind, especially my Bible views on the subconsumption. During many years, he was actively engaged in the Anti-Slavery cause, and, for several years, consecrated to it his whole time. permit the Bible to do so for a time He did this with remarkable disinterestedness, zeal, energy, and success. The religious aspects of the question particularly engaged his attention, but he did not forget that it becomes a Christian minister to attend to politics. Mr. Phelps | do so in your feeble state of health?" was a thoroughgoing Christian Abolitionist, and a Liberty party man. At the same time, he did not neglect the cause of missions, at home and abroad, the claims of the Sabbath, of Temperance, into the conversation." He had exhausted himand the various benevolent and religious enterprises of the age. He delighted in preaching the Gospel, in promoting the salvation of men, and in laboring for the temporal improvement of society. churches and ministers, he was asked his opinion on the subject of Christian abolitionists, when He was temperate in all things, possessed a clear and discriminating intellect, and was distinguished for his perspicacity and logical acuteness. In physical and intellectual things, order was his predominating characteristic. He had a self-sacrificing spirit, hesitated not to perform laborious journeys, trim the midnight lamp, and work in season and out of season, to advance the cause of done more in the Anti-Slavery ranks, and none have done better. Mr. Phelps was a forcible of his valuable life, and especially some particulars of the closing weeks. Rev. Amos A. Phelps was born November 11

1804. He graduated at Yale College in 1826. He was two years in the Theological school at Andover, and one year in that of New Haven. At the age of 27, he became the pastor of the Congregational church in Hopkinson, Massetts. While here, his services were efficient in the cause of Temperance. At the end of two years, he was invited to take the charge of the Pine street church, Boston, of which he was pastor nearly two years. The cause of the slave had greatly interested him, and he was induced to relinquish his pastoral charge, and accept the appointment of agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which office he filled from the spring of 1834 to 1837. He was then invited to occupy the post of editor of the Emancipator, at that time published in the city of New York. He moved his family to the city, and edited the paper very acceptably one year. He then went into the service of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and remained up to the division in 1839. Mr. Phelps was now urged to take charge of the church and society of Marlborough Chapel Boston, and, after preaching to them six months, he was installed as the pastor. Difficulties oc-curred, and he again enlisted in the service of the Anti-Slavery Society for a few months. He was then appointed city missionary in Boston, and performed the arduous duties very acceptably. The church at East Boston being destitute of a pastor, Mr. Phelps accepted its call, retaining the

office of city missionary.

In the spring of 1840, he went to England, to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention. He took an active part in the deliberations of that body. His statistical and other information, and his lucid and forcible eloquence, contributed essentially to the successful results of the Convention. While absent, he was correspondent of the New York Evangelist and of other periodicals. On his return, he resumed his pastoral and missionary duties until April, 1845, when he was invited to move to the city of New York, to fill the office of Corresponding Secretary of the American and is left for another hand. Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and editor of the
American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter. Havown judgment, to spend the winter in the West Indies to recruit his health. For some months previous to his embarkation, he had been greatly Anti-Slavery newspaper at the city of Washington, and had consented to be one of the Cor-

ed him to leave for Jamaica, where he spent the field for missionary effort. He hoped to have had opportunity to investigate the condition of Hayti in other respects, and ascertain its wants, but his time at Jamaica among the American missionaries at that island, and committed some of his observations to paper, which will be published in the next American Missionary. His health, so far from and it was often depressingly warm. He wrote, February 10th: "I think I have done being anxious about the result, and am quite resigne in Jamaica, he received some numbers of the National Era, and expressed his high gratification. He wrote: "My health is much better than when I came to this island. Still, I do not think there well as when I left New York. I have less strength, as much cough and expectoration, am now troubled with night-sweats, and have nearly lost my voice. In this condition of my health, I have, of course, not attempted to write for the Era, or the Evangelist. My plan is to keep up my private correspondence, and collect for future use such information as seems desirable. I have done this in respect to Hayti, particularly as a field for missionary effort; and I hope to do it, measurably, here, both in respect to missionary

effort and the working of freedom."

In April, he embarked for his native country, and arrived at New Orleans, April 18th. He left that city immediately, stopped at Memphis, Tennessee, a short time, and then proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained several weeks. Here, he went into the New School General Assembly, and remarked respecting it, that when he noticed the confusion and discord that prevailed. while the professed object was union, he felt more than ever, that the Holy Spirit had withdrawn from the churches. Here, also, he learned that his aged mother, whom he had left in comfortable circumstances, had deceased. Crossing the State on the railroad, he journeyed to New York by the Lakes, and arrived June 5th, a mere skeletor able to speak only in a whisper, his throat very sore, and with every symptom of rapid consump-tion. He obtained some relief from his medical advisers, but had no expectation of restoration to health, or of continuing long. He remained in the city eleven days, and while here declined accepting a reappointment as Corresponding Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, in the following note, which we copy, to show the state of his

To the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society: Anti-Slavery Society:

Dear Brethere: I learn that you have re-elected me to the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Society. I thank you sincerely for this expression of your confidence. It thank you sincerely for this expression of your confidence. It thought a good and wise Providence, as I doubt not it is, renders this impossible. The Committee will of course regard me as hereby declining the appointment. May the Lord direct you in the selection of another to fill my place.

My work is probably nearly done. Whatever I can do for the Committee or the cause, so long as I live, will be done. Meanwhile, allow me to thank you heartily for your many past kindnesses, and to express the hope, that when, one after another, our work on earth is done, we may all meet, accepted, in the presence of the Lamb.

As ever, I am yours, truly,

A. A. PHELPS.

The Committee passed a resolution, in which they testified their sense of his invaluable labors and their deep regret that they should be deprived of his services in the office he had filled with such both to you and the Committee. I am conscious of served the Committee and the cause to the ndation bestowed upon my labors. When I think of the manner in which the Saviour is repaying them into my bosom, I am frequently compelled to exclaim, 'Lord, I thank thee—that is all I can do."

several unfinished manuscripts, in hope of being l

able to complete them, but he was scarcely able to look at them during his absence. He was particularly desirous of writing out his views of the Bible respecting slavery, and to vindicate it from affording any countenance to chattel slavery, either under the old or new dispensation, feeling satisfied that he could demonstrate that the assertion that the Bible sanctions the iniquitous system is wholly unfounded. He spoke also of series of lectures he had written on the Prophe We doubt not that other rich materials will be found among his papers, respecting the

of this faithful servant of the Lord On one occasion he was asked if he felt disappointed that he was prevented by the Providen of God from prosecuting his labors. He replied:
"It will be ordered right in any event. I cannot say I prefer to live, or shall be disappointed not I have been very desirous of completing ject of slavery. But perhaps God means that the Bible shall vindicate itself. The churches have

fallen into disesteem, and it may be that God will Calling upon him one morning during his short stay in this city, he said, smiling, and with an animated countenance, "I held an argument for an hour, last evening, on the Bible question, with a Virginian." He was asked, "How could you "he was conversing with a gentleman said he, present, and said some foolish things respecting Jamaica. Having just been there, I could not

In view of the pro-slavery character of many deprived of the pastoral services of men who feel for the slaves, having religious meetings on the Lord's day, in their own dwelling-houses, instead of attending upon the ministrations of pro-sla-very ministers. He replied: "So far as spiritual bers a paper with which they are well pleased. improvement is concerned, no doubt it would be better; but we are bound to honor God in different ways—in our closets, in our families, and in public." It was suggested that the latter could journals of all parties in the country, and also be done by Christian abolitionists meeting in a from foreign prints. Its readers are initiated into truth, freedom, and Christianity. Very few have do." He remarked: "My mind has been greatly tried on this subject. It was so when I resided in Brooklyn. In the early days of Christianity, speaker, but he excelled as an able and ready and in days of persecution, Christians met to-writer. I propose to give a brief and rapid sketch gether in small meetings; and in a state of general declension, it might be proper. As for private meetings, Mr. —— and others had tried it, had become self-righteous, &c., and there is dan- | corner of Ann and Nassau streets.

ger on that head." He said he had a desire to write a short article on the Evangelical Alliance, to bring out what American ministers had said and written when in England and at home. He spoke particularly of Rev. Robert Baird's objectionable remarks in the New York Evangelist, and said they ought to be held up for reprobation. He rejoiced that the Committee had protested against the doings of the Alliance with reference to American slavery, and that its separation of Christian morals from Christian doctrine had been made to stand out

He spoke of the division of the Anti-Slavery Society in 1840, in which he took a prominent part, saying, "I have never regretted it." He also alluded to one with whom he had formerly boarded. "I once thought he was a Christian, but became satisfied he was not. His intimacy with the opponeuts of evangelical piety showed by moral affinity how his own heart was. Again, he always imputed selfish motives to men, thus showing the principles upon which he acted."

After stopping eleven days in New York, he proceeded to Boston and Castine, Maine, where his family resided, with their relatives. There cies peculiarly its own. The number before us his health rapidly failed, as the weather was cold and stormy, and the place wholly unsuited to a person in his situation. Still, July 8th, the weather becoming milder, he revived, and pre-pared for republication his able letters, which were originally published in the Boston Recorder, on "Organic Sins," or in reply to the positions of Professor Stowe, Rev. Edward Beecher, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He also intended to prepare for republication the other discussions concerning the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, that had so greatly engrossed his atten tion for a year or two. He thought they ought to be published, "not so much with a view of most spirited and agreeable writers of the day. present sale, as for a permanent document for future reference and occasional use." He said, he them. His declining health forbade, and the work it will be observed, comprehends a wide range.

ing, in his multifarious and arduous labors, im- developed. He made preparations for leaving paired his health, and the east wind prevailing at | Castine, and on the 21st of July he left that place East Boston being too severe for his enfeebled for Boston, where he arrived on the 23d. His frame, he was the more readily induced to accept friend and brother-in-law, Rev. E. D. Moore, inthe new appointment. In it he labored with distinguished ability until near the close of October, 1846, when he was advised, rather against his regret that he had not enjoyed the quietness and vited him to his house in Roxbury, where he was regret that he had not enjoyed the quietness and salubrity the place afforded previously. On the 25th, the writer spent two hours with him. He said he regretted that he went to the West Indies. interested in the proposed establishment of an He could converse but little, owing to the soreness of his throat and the pain in his bowels. whispered that his letters to Stowe were ready for the press, and added: "The letters to Bacon may He sailed for Hayti, October 20, 1846—had an uncomfortable passage—could not find pleasant lodgings at Port-an-Prince for an invalid—moved Slavery lecturer and editor) was lying in a simiinto the country; but the intense heat, etc., induc- lar condition, drawing near the end of his mortal career; that he was in a happy state of mind, &c. winter. He collected, however, for future use, information in respect to Hayti, particularly as a On his return from England, he had insured his life for three thousand dollars. He had received assurances from friends that his wife and children (now three in number) would be befriended declining health forbade. He passed most of his after his decease, and he spoke of it with great sensibility. He seemed perfectly conscious of his versed with much pain. I took his hand, saving next American Missionary. His health, so far from improving, gradually became more impaired. The weather was more variable than he had expected, ye believe in God, believe also in me." He was

much affected, pressed my hand, and, with an expressive look, bade me adieu. On the 27th he heard that his wife was confined to the Divine will be it what it may." While at Castine with a daughter. On the 29th, the writer was informed, by telegraph, that the physicians did not think he would live the night out and on the 30th, in the same way, that he breathed is any permanent improvement, or that I am as | is to be buried at Mount Auburn, on August 2d. Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men

INFORMATION WANTED.

One of our subscribers at Spring Hill, Decatur county, Indiana, in a letter dated July 3d, sends one dollar on account of the Era, but he forgot to sign his name to the letter. If he will give me his name, he shall be credited with the one dollar. and the paper continued.

FREE TRADE CONVENTION.

Louis Chitti, Commissioner of the Belgian Government, publishes a circular in the columns of the New York Evening Post, inviting the political economists and enlightened citizens of the United States to attend a Convention of the par tisans and opponents of Free Trade, to be held at Brussels, on the 16th day of September, 1847.

MR. WADE'S CIRCULAR.

GENTLEMEN: Believing it to be the desire of the Liberty men of Northern Ohio to meet in Convention at the earliest convenient time, you are hereby notified that such Convention will be held at Akron, Summit county, on the 11th and 12th days of August next, commencing at 101/2 o'clock

Your attendance and that of your friends and neighbors is earnestly desired; and we can assure all of our friends that no more important Liberty Convention was ever called, and that there was never a time in the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause when the presence of the earnest, whole ouled Liberty men was more needed. One prom inent object of the Convention will be, to revive the "Cleveland American," and place it on a permanent basis; but this is not all. The ger interest of the Liberty cause will be cared for, and there will be work for all to do.

In behalf of the Ohio Liberty Association.

E. WADE, Chairman. In behalf of the Committee of the Northern Cleveland, July 16, 1847.

The Union Magazine. Edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirk-

land. Israel Post, Publisher, 140 Nassau street, New York.

This is a new monthly, two numbers only, July and August, having been published. It takes a distinguished ability. In the acknowledgment of the same he said: "I can only repeat my thanks, tents entirely original are made up of contributents, entirely original, are made up of contributions from the most popular writers of the counbest of my ability. I only wish that I deserved try. Each number has a plate of the fashions, a ed a general amnesty. mezzotint, and a line engraving, besides illustrative wood cuts.

Taking the Advantage, is a most beautiful engraving in the August number, as is also the Fall Mr. Phelps took with him to the West Indies of Lieut. Henry Clay, jun., in the July number.

For the National Era. THE PAUPER CHILD'S BURIAL.

Stretched on a rude plank the dead pauper lay-No weeping friends gathered to bear him away; His white, slender fingers were clasped on his breast, The pauper child meekly lay taking his rest. The hair on his forehead was carelessly parted : No one cared for him, the desolate hearted; In life, none had loved him; his pathway, all sear, Had not one sweet blossom its sadness to cheer.

No fond, gentle mother had ever caress'd him, In tones of affection and tenderness bless'd him; For ere his eye greeted the light of the day, His mother had passed in her anguish away

Poor little one! often thy meek eyes have sought The smile of affection, of kindness unbought, And, wistfully gazing, in wond'ring surprise That no one beheld thee with pitying eyes:

And when in strange gladness thy young voice was heard, As in winter's stern sadness, the song of a bird, Harsh voices rebuked thee, and, cowering in fear, Thy glad song was hushed in a sob and a tear. And when the last pang rent thy heartstrings in twain, And burst from thy bosom the last sigh of pain, No gentle one sooth'd thee, in love's melting tone,

Stern voices and cold mingled strange in thine ear With the songs of the angels the dying may hear; And thrillingly tender, amid Death's alarms, Was thy mother's voice welcoming thee to her arms

With fond arm around thee in tenderness thrown.

Thy fragile form, wrapped in its coarse shroud, reposes In slumbers as sweet as if pillow'd on roses; And while on thy coffin the rude clods are press'd, The Good Shepherd folds the shorn lamb to his breast

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1847.

AMERICAN STATESMAN.

The American Statesman, of New York, has completed its first six months. Although it has not a large circulation, the publishers say that they bers a paper with which they are well pleased. It is of a unique character, being chiefly made up the politics of the country in such a way as to escape narrow views and prejudices, and are furnished with all the materials for forming correct and liberal opinions. We wish it great success. It is published every Saturday, in neat quarto form, by Ingraham & Henry, New York, at the

TERMS. Country subscribers - \$3 per annum. do. - 2 for eight months.

Do. Payable invariably in advance. "City subscribers, who do not pay in advance for either of the periods above mentioned, will pay the carrier, on delivery, 6 pence each number. And those who wish to pay for one of the periods mentioned must pay at the office of the American

The paper is conducted, we think, with exemplary impartiality and independence.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

We have received from the publishers, at New York, Leonard Scott & Co., through Mr. Adam, number of a new volume, so that it is a good time for new subscribers to begin. The work maincies peculiarly its own. The number before us contains a valuable review of Prescott's Peru, highly flattering to the author. We take pleasure in commending such a publication to our readers.

"UNITED STATES REPORTER."

We had no room last week to notice the prospectus of the United States Reporter, to be published in this city, next winter, by Dr. J. A. Houston, who was appointed by the Senate, at its last session, its reporter. Dr. Houston is unexcelled as a reporter, and, besides, is one of the The public may rely with entire confidence upon would try to arrange them, and add something to the fullness and fidelity of his reports. His plan,

"THE NONPAREIL."

This is the title of a new "Monthly Journal of Thoughts, Fancies, Facts, and Opinions," the pool, on the departure of the Hibernia, at 34s. a first number of which will be issued on or before medium sheet, with new and elegant type, at 25 a 10s. 4d. for red, and white at 10s. 6d. a 10s. 8d. cents a year, in advance. Editor, D. W. Bartlett; Publisher, W. H. Burleigh. If they will make it pareil." They say, "We shall try." We have 41/8d. a 51/2d.; very prime New Orleans, 81/2d. a much faith in that and in them

GENERAL TAYLOR.

We had supposed it possible that General Taylor might decline a nomination for the Presidency, although not very probable. But his late denonstrations have removed all doubt. The old hero" seems quite as ready for one field as another. The soldiers at Monterey held a grand celebration on the 4th of July, at which General LATER FROM MEXICO-RUMOR OF PEACE-Cushing played a conspicuous part. Lieutenant Fuller, of the Massachusetts volunteers, toasted his General as follows:

"General Taylor: We hail him as the next President. May his civil be as brilliant as his [This sentiment was drunk military career."

with three times three.] General Taylor rose to respond to this senti-

ment, and said : Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have never had the vanity to aspire to or look for that elevated my fellow-countrymen think proper to elevate me so distinguished and honorable a position, I certainly shall do my best to discharge the duties that responsible position faithfully. But if any other candidate is preferred and offered who may be more competent than myself, I need not say that I shall acquiesce most cheerfully in their decision, and shall rejoice that there is one more worthy to represent them in the highest office in

From all which it appears that the General will run, whether all the people say yea, or not.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL-ELEVEN DAYS LATER.

The steamer Washington, Captain Hewitt, left Southampton on the 15th of July, and arrived at New York on the 30th, making the passage in fifteen days. Among her passengers was Dr. Tyng.

back to Vera Cruz for reinforcements. Mr. Rush, our Minister to France, had arrived

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 13th. The second reading of the Navigation Bill having been assented to in the House of Commons. without division, the laws may be considered virtually suspended till March, 1848.

Maurice Power had been returned from Cork in the place of Daniel O'Connell The weather continues fine; the crops are all

promising; a large yield is confidently anticipated; and the potato disease, thus far, is very lim-

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 15th of July, so says the Globe. A fire caused by lightning, in the neighborhood f Greenwich Hospital, had burned down thirteen

A malignant fever still prevailed at Liverpool, causing a great many deaths. The Virginia, from Boston, with 291 tons of

ice, &c., had arrived at Liverpool. The quarterly revenue returns of England were highly satisfactory. All the permanent sources of revenue exhibit a favorable increase.

struct a vast line of railroad, to connect with the three capitals-Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Mos-The French capital has been occupied with the

trials growing out of the late Ministerial disclo-The war in Portugal is at an end, the Allied

Powers having overcome all resistance, and secur-People in Groningen, Holland, exasperated at

the high price of food, became riotous, and the millieving their misery!

15,000,000 silver roubles to the King of Prussia. Serious disturbances are reported in Calabria, and fears are entertained of a general rising.

As to the markets, breadstuffs are firmer, but cotton has rather a downward tendency.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, July 14. The accounts from all parts of the Kingdom continue to give very favorable reports of the progress made by the growing grain crops to maturity; and if the present torcing weather last much longer, we may expect harvest operations to be pretty generally commenced in the south about the close or the month.

Whether a more gradual ripening of the grain would not have been more beneficial may be questioned, such extreme heat as that lately experienced being calculated to cause the corn to turn too suddenly. At the same time, we must remark that the complaint of blight and red gum are on the increase, and though these accounts are probably exaggerated, still we fear that the yield of wheat may not prove so plentiful as could be

At all the markets held since Monday, prices of wheat have tended upwards; indeed, the rise in some instances has been important, and nowhere less than 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The cause of the advance has been the inadequacy of the supply to meet the consumptive demand, the deliveries from the growers having nearly ceased.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 13. A good attendance of the trade and large show of samples of all kinds of grain, flour, &c., fresh arrived. Moderate retail trade for wheat, at about the prices of Friday, which were 2d. to 3d. per 70 pounds dearer than those of this day week. Flour met a slow sale at 37s., 36s. 6d., and 36s. per barrel for Western Canal, and other kinds in proportion. Oats were dull at former rates, as also barley, malt, and peas; but Egyptian beans were 1s. and English 1s. to 2s. per quarter, the latter being very scarce. Indian corn was dull, and 1s. to 2s. per 480 pounds cheaper. Indian corn meal was sold at 20s. 6d per barrel. The weather continues very warm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS. Week ending July 9.—The past week has been one of quietness, although during the early part

the sales were large; yet, altogether, a general tone of dullness has prevailed, and we close the week with a decline of 1/8d. per pound on all American descriptions. July 13 .- Cotton .- The market was firm to-day. Sales: 6,000 bales, 1,000 for export, and 2,000 on speculation. Prices: New Orleans, 63/d. to 8d.

July 14.—There has been a good demand for cotton to-day, and prices were well sustained. The sales are 10,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and on speculation.

Bowed Georgia, 678d. to 71/2d.; Suruts, 41/8d.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Our cotton market closed in a complete stagnaion yesterday evening; the sales did not exceed 250 bales. Bayers are reluctant to operate at the

ast advances. Flour is declining. Western Canal realized 45f. 5c. a 44f., and New Orleans 44f. a 43f. There s for the present no regular quotation. From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, July 10.

The reports which we receive from all the markets of Europe are of the most promising and favorable character. The statements, also, which are so industriously

spread, of the reappearance of the potato disease, have ceased; and, although some isolated cases doubtlessly exist of partial damage, the crop genbookseller on Pennsylvania avenue, the number of Blackwood's Magazine for July. It is the first ed, and the petatoes which have been brought to market are represented as of sound and good Portions of the large fleet of vessels which lately passed the Dardanelles, laden with wheat for ports in the Mediterranean and Western Europe,

continue to arrive; and, by the last advices, no fewer than 500 ships passed the same strait in three days, to load wheat in the ports of the Danube and Black Sea. Cured provisions of all descriptions are used to a moderate extent. The transactions during the week do not present any new feature of import-

in fair demand at 62s. to 68s. per tierce. American hams are in repute, being much cheaper than Irish cure. If the former continue to come forward (as many have done for some time past) in good sweet condition, they will certainly meet a ready market at remunerating prices.

Both in Liverpool and London, bacon is

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA-FIVE DAYS LATER-FALL OF BREADSTUFFS.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 2d, from Liverpool on the 20th ultimo, after a passage of 12 days and 20 hours.

35s. for Western Canal; sour 28s. 6d. a 29s. Red wheat 9s. 6d. a 9s. 9d.; white do. 9s. 9d. a 10s. 3d. the 1st of September next, in quarto form, on a Wheat was quoted by the Washington at 10s. 1d. There is no special change to notice in cotton. The market was firm, and quotations as given by the Washington fully maintained. New Orleans as good as it is cheap, it will indeed be a "Non- at 6d. a 8d.; bowed Georgia, 678d. a 8d.; Surats,

"Provisions were firm, but without any change in prices. New mess pork, 76s. a 78s. per barrel, and old do. 68s. a 72s.; for new prime, Mess beef, per tierce, 89s. a 94s.; per barrel, 54s.

The prospect of an abundant harvest continues very promising The potato crop also promises a good yield."

Indian corn is quoted at 39s. a 42s. per quarter

ANOTHER BATTLE, ETC. Last Friday, the Telegraph brought advices from New Orleans, which seemed to assure the country of a speedy peace; but the regular mail showed that the accounts were too unsatisfactory

to be relied on with much confidence. The New Orleans Picayune of the 26th ultimo, announces that no papers later than June 30th had been received from Mexico, and none of them intimated that Commissioners had been appointsituation which has just been alluded to; but if ed. But, two couriers had arrived at Vera Cruz, from Puebla, which they left on the 4th of July, bringing letters and verbal intelligence that such an appointment had been made, and the names of

the Commissioners were also given. It is generally understood that Santa Anna is feeling his way towards peace, and that the British ministry has been assiduous in its pacific measures. We shall soon know the result, which has

doubtless already transpired. The same courier had brought news of the safe arrival of Generals Cadwallader and Pillow, with their troops, at Perote, after having dispersed a

Mexican force at La Hava. It was stated in Vera Cruz, that Gen. Pierce. who had marched to reinforce Gen. Scott, with 2,500 men, was met at the National Bridge by such a force as made it prudent for him to send

One of the most remarkable events of the war is the expedition made by Col. De Russy, on the 8th July, from Tampico, by order of Col. Gates, in quest of the American prisoners who had been liberated in Mexico, but were detained, it was reported, on the way. Col. De Russy, with 120 men, and one six-pound field piece, marched four days into the interior of the country, where he was fallen upon by a heavy Mexican force. He succeeded, after an hour's struggle, in beating "it off, and began at once the task of retreating. On the whole way, his men were exposed to most destructive assaults, which they repelled without disorder; and at last they reached Penuca, where they were reinforced, and whence they were conveyed to Tampico. The American loss was thirty killed and wounded; that of the Mexicans was not ascertained, but it was said to be very great. Their force was reported at 1,850 men.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

We have seen a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 16th July, addressed to this city. It states that General Pierce would leave Vera Cruz on that evening. A foreign merchant had informed the writer that an express had just arrived, but The Emperor of Russia has determined to conhad lost every letter on the way, with the excep-tion of a small one from Puebla, dated the 7th instant, which states that General Scott has now 11,000 men with him; that Tornel is at San Martin; and that General Scott is for pushing on to the city, but Mr. Trist is disposed to wait until he has seen the commissioners .- Washington Union of August 2.

Explosion.—On the 30th ult. the steamer Ni agara, with 200 passengers, on her way to Albany, burst her steam chest and one of the flues of the boiler, killing two firemen, blowing two hands market. It is reported that he is about to lend liams.

ton, South Carolina, in relation to the religious instruction of the slave population. Extracts it alone! from Southern papers quoted from time to time in the Era have disclosed to our readers the fact, that on this subject an increasing interest is felt by Southern people. Doubtless the Anti-Slavery agitation in the large religious denominations, resulting in some cases in their division; the remonstrances of churches in Great Britain addressed annually to Christians in this country No matter from what combination of causes the with whom they fraternize; and the general atdressed annually to Christians in this country tention directed to the question of slavery, have try, 'for weal or for wo,' our lives and fortunes are had a great deal to do in quickening this interest. Southern religionists, with the Bible in hand, Southern religionists, with the Bible in hand, satisfy those who framed our laws that the expanhaving entered the lists as defenders of slavery, sion of the intellect, the hundred influences which eduhave seen the necessity of showing, by suitable efforts, that moral instruction may still be communicated to its victims. Others, with consciences aroused by the voice of Christendom, boring for the spiritual regeneration of the expansion of intellect," "inconsistent with" obe- with Hale, he traversed his own and neighboring slave, if not for his physical redemption. The intelligent of all classes, sensitive to assaults

upon the reputation of the South, are anxious

bondman, yet rejoice that such a pressure is brought to bear on those less amenable to the still small voice of the monitor within. Whatever may be the causes, the fact, however, cannot be questioned, that of late much prominence has been given to movements for educating the slaves; and with pleasure do we record it. For, while we seek nothing less than the complete extinction of slavery, most gladly do we hail any movement tending to meliorate the condition of its subjects, or impress on Southern minds the allimportant truth of their Equal Humanity. The knowledge communicated may be very imperfect, but it cannot be worthless if it shall open one new train of thought to the slave, confer upon him one new idea, bring into play one long-slumbering faculty. And the religion imparted may be greatly qualified, but one grand truth will be communicated by the religious teacher, howsoever obsequious to the powers that be-the truth, that all men were so loved by the Almighty Father, that he gave his Son to die for all, that all might be made equal partakers of life eternal. This is the central Truth of the Christian system; let this be embraced by the slave; let him live in it and it in him, and he will not be slow to appreciate the qualified moral training of his spiritual overseers. Under its influence he cannot help feeling the priceless value of his own nature, when God himself has vouchsafed such a gift to redeem it. Nor can he forget that before one tribunal, and that the only infallible one in the universe, master and man stand as equals. If he had once intelligently embraced, would clearly reveal them. Christianity is a grand system of Equality-securing equal rights, imposing equal duties,

Slave. South Carolina, with all her boasted devotion to slavery, has not been insensible to the general movement. The immediate question under consideration in Charleston appears to concern the religious accommodations for slaves. Some propose the extension of the seats already set apart for them in white churches. Others suggest separate churches with white officers. The subject was considered at the last Episcopal Convention, the first proposition. The other, being deemed of whose duty it is to report to the next Annual Convention.

oliticians, as usual, are quite ready with their advice. So delicate are the bearings of religion on slavery in the South, that it is common there for questions strictly belonging to the churches to be taken up and decided authorition gives law to an ecclesiastical conference.

In Accomac, (Va.,) the voters undertook lately church communion; and in Charleston the political editor of one of the papers thus admonishes the

State of South Carolina: "Let us pause and reflect seriously before we nake an entire change in our existing arrangenents for the religious instruction of the blacks. when a modification of them may meet all the aleged necessities of the case. Let the several conregations take the matter into their own hand. nd relieve the community from the apprehen sions excited by the proposed innovation. If this s not done, and the subject is forced into public discussion, it may become the bounden duty of the community to take the matter under their

wn supervision? That is to say, if the churches conclude that separate meeting-houses are necessary for the puroose of adequate religious instruction to the slaves, then the community will take the matter up in general convention, and reverse their decision! If this is not allying Church and State, in the worst of all possible modes-making the former

mere servitor of the latter—what is it? The Charleston Courier seems to have taken the ther side of the question. The following extract s highly instructive on more points than one:

We certainly have not done the full measure of our duty to this class of our population. There are upwards of 20,000 colored persons in Charleston and on the Neck; and there are but inadeuate accommodations and opportunities for their attendance on the preaching of the word of God, by admission to galleries in some of our chu there being many which do not even vouchsafe them that privilege. Most clearly are we bound, as a Christian community, to provide for them in our churches, or out of our churches; that is, in churches expressly erected and set apart for them. We, at first, had doubts upon the propriety of separation ounded on the principle that God, the Father of all, was no respecter of persons, and white and black, bond and free, should worship God at one altar; and also, on the consideration that the due subordination of the subject race required that the muster and the slave should meet, for religious service, in the same temple, each in his marked and distinctive place. And such would still be our preference, in both religion and policy, were we not satisfied that, in a community so populous as ours, the galleries and aisles of our churches, the only places for the commodation of colored worshippers, under the existing system, are not and cannot be made sufficiently spacious for that purpose. The only alternative left is to build churches for their separate use, where, under white pastors and white deacons, or committees, and trust-worthy and properly instructed colored class leaders, their eternal interests may be properly cared for, without prejudice to the general weal."

What strange contradictions result from the conflict of right principles and wrong practices! The writer of the foregoing had doubts whether, as God "was no respecter of persons," all, black and white, bond and free, ought not to worship "at the same altar;" and, at the same time, his other objection to separation was, a doubt whether the absolute, implicit subjection of the slave to his master, did not require each to appear in his marked and distinctive place—a seat of honor for one, of degradation to the other; and this, too, in the slave and the master, in its steady course, subjects presence of the God, the "Father of all, who was the slave to no dissatisfaction, nor does it at all tend no respecter of persons!"

A writer in the Charleston Mercury, who styles himself "Many Citizens," treats the subject quite elaborately, opposing the scheme suggested in the Courier. So clearly and powerfully does his article demonstrate the repugnance of slavery to God, the equal Father of all, bond and free? And itary killed four and wounded twelve, thus re- overboard, who were lost, and scalding seven of sumes the perpetuation of the slave system to knowledge, as shall not be inconsistent with irrethe passengers severely, but not fatally. It is rebe the result of inexorable necessity; and all claimable degradation? Would an earthly father hand, let a compromise candidate be chosen, and The Emperor of Russia is active in the money ported that she was racing with the Roger Wil- questions of duty he submits to but one test—how so rule his family? Would a mother thus aban- no matter what agonies it may cause in the De-

KNOWLEDGE, RELIGION, AND SLAVERY. | the act under consideration, affect the stability of | flesh his fingers have formed, the spirit his mouth We have been much interested in a discus- the slave system? If unfavorably, then, no mat- has breathed? ter by what authority, with what sanctions ension which has recently taken place in Charlesforced, though God himself should command, let

"We have said before," says this writer, "that no one can have the smallest desire to develop any other result than the greatest possible good to this class of our population, consistently with the preser cation of our institutions. And when we say consistently with the preservation of our institutions, we use no idle words. It has been the policy of this State not to admit the teaching to the slave either. of reading or writing. We all know why this is so issalubly connected with the preservation of that institution. It needed no great scope of argument to cation generates, would be very unconsistent with the habits of obedience, which was the corner stone of the Through his exertions, the first Convention of institution.

But he proceeds:

to remove all ground for the reproach that slavery is a heathenizing system. But it would be doing injustice to deny that there are not a few which govern society in the old world are here conscientious persons in the South, who, from Is it not because of the general diftheir own sense of right, while needing no exfusion of knowledge, placing as it were in the hands of every one the glass in which he could ternal force to increase their zeal in behalf of the perceive their rotten arrogance and senseless pretension? Are not the principles which govern according to the climate? If certain causes operate to produce certain effects on one class of men, why shall we conclude that in their applica-tion to some other class a different result will be

What a confession! As the diffusion of knowple to the "rotten arrogance and senseless preten- many of the radical Democrats also voted for him. sion" of "the artificial distinctions which govern giving him a majority in nearly all the towns in society in the old world " so will the diffusion of knowledge among those whom a portion of the American People holds in bondage, open their eyes to "the rotten arrogance and senseless pretension"-of what, of whom?

What a concession! How can the high-spirited citizens of South Carolina consent for a moment to the dogma, that their "lives and fortunes are indissolubly connected with the preservation? of an institution thus described as being characterized by "rotten arrogance and senseless pretension?

"Many Citizens" then proceeds to discuss the change proposed in the religious training of the slaves, denouncing it as in direct opposition to the principle he has laid down, as that which has always governed the State policy.

"Three schemes were suggested: its own officers, and discharge the functions of a particular Church of Christ? "Second. To appoint a Session of white Elders

'and these colored Presbyterians, if organized into a separate Church, could not consti-tutionally be deprived of this right? disregarding factitious distinctions, recognising no "Third. To regard this as a branch of some

ministered by the Session of that Church.

"Now, if the system proposed is to be carried law of the living God." into effect, to our untutored minds, it seemed that the second suggestion above stated was by very much the most prudent and wholesome. But this we are told, cannot be carried into effect, there being constitutional difficulties in the way; and the first or the third, therefore are before us for choice. The first, then, contemplates the esed population, in which a certain course of instruction is to be afforded until a certain maturity and there was a unanimous response in favor of is reached, when the church of colored persons inquire how far a condition of religious equality renders any one more contented with political or social the whites, but their political privileges are so far in-ferior. They must have all the power and privieges incident to the members of a Church. They will have come under the protection of an organized, responsible body. They will owe a spiritual tatively before the political tribunal. The pul- allegiance to their Church. In the performance pit bows before the stump, and a party conven- of its duty, they will have the highest sanction They will learn that what they suffer for it will be a proud distinction. They will learn the lessons of zeal, that the fagot and pile could not to settle at the ballot-box questions relating to consume martyrdom that scorned the most ingenious devices of cruel intolerance. To minds thus matured, what shall be the language of the master Conventions, the Conferences, and Synods, in the the interference of the master or owner? aw will be the Church. To that alone will they defer. But what is that church? They are a part of it. That Church, now divided upon the question of the right that the Christian master has to hold his slave in bondage. Are they not at lib-erty to adopt the creed of the Church of the North, instead of that of the Church of the South And if you have gone with them so far, who will lare question their right to go further? You mature their minds, that they may be enabled themselves to see what is right. It would be childish to say that you instruct them only that they may see as you see, and believe as you believe. It would be the most cruel mockery that could be imposed, to lift the veil from the eye, and yet not let them see. If you educate, you must give all the fruit that education produces. The chief of these is to exercise the reason. strong are the prejudices that operate on that reapresent lot, that he who would expect a different result has either possessed much greater or far more limited opportunities of witnessing the springs of human conduct than usually fall to the hare of man. We feel, deeply feel, the importance of this question. What we have said has been uttered with confidence, and yet with re-

> tion in the same joyous feeling, unless in a case wher the highest considerations of duty and the most care ful reflection have tended to make him believe that, is stead of bringing blessing, it may produce misery? Let them constitute a Church, and follow out their own convictions of duty; and the rights of the masters are endangered. Therefore, grant them no such privilege. Develop their conscience, mature their reason, give them knowledge, and they will see their rights. Therefore, bind their conscience, dwarf their reason, withhold knowledge. This is plain and direct, but O, how ter-

luctance. No one who has felt the cheering influences

of knowledge gradually breaking upon him, can be so callous as to desire to withhold from any a participa-

rible! The writer is calm, unimpassioned, evidently in the habit of weighing his words. It would be unfair to him not to state that even he is in favor of some degree of instruction. We quote his own language

"We have said before, and now repeat, that in the improvement of the moral character of the colored population, there has been a steady advance, developing the most happy results. The obligations of marriage—the duties of sobriety and honesty—the necessity of so conducting themselves in this life, that they may be admitted into the enjoyment of the rich heritage that belongs to the worthy, in the life that is to come, are enforced upon the attention of this class of our population with great success. In many of the settlements in the ver portion of the State, we know this to be so. But there is no church government, no discipline. It is not wanted. In several cases that we have seen, the master, or perhaps some clergyman, on the Sabbath, will convene the negroes of the plantation, perhaps those of the adjoining plantations; and the whites of the place, and these negroes, will sit together and learn the lesson of those duties equally important to the bond and the free. Stealing, adultery, and all the other vices that used to prevail, have gradually disappeared. And this great advantage, at once to the to diminish the influence or authority of the owner.

No Church government, no discipline, for the at the North. slaves-"it is not wanted!"

Is it possible that the men who thus write, and thus act, can believe in the existence of a good

knowledge and religion, that we shall copy large | do they dream that He has averted his eye, or portions of it for the consideration of our readers. looks with indifference, while they doom millions We know not when we have met with vital truths of his outcast children to an endless night of ignoso strongly stated. It will be seen that he as- rance, doling out to them only so much religious will the scheme proposed or deprecated, how will don her offspring? And shall God forget the mocracy of the North, after a quantum sufficit of

"O, brother man! fold to thy heart, thy brother; Where pity dwells, the Peace of God is there; To worship rightly is to love each other; Each smile, a hymn—each kindly deed, a prayer."

A LIBERTY MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

We notice that a majority of the papers of both parties, North and South, speak of the newly elected Representative from the Rockingham and Strafford district, in New Hampshire, as a Whig. Even our friend of the Cincinnati National Press falls into the same mistake. The gentleman in question, Amos Tuck, Esq., of Exeter, was always known as a member of the Democratic party, up to the time of the proscription of John P. Hale, for his bold stand against Texas annexation. He was probably the first prominent Democrat in the State to take the side of Hale on that question. Independent Democrats was brought together, at Calmly, strongly spoken. "Obedience," the Exeter, where an able and manly address to the corner stone" of slavery; "Education," "the people, from his pen, was adopted. In company dience: hence the duty of the legislator to diffuse | counties, exposing the servility of the dominant ignorance among the slaves, and depress their in- party towards the Slave Power, and their arrogance and tyranny towards the friends of Freedom at home. In his address, he took decided "We had supposed that this was an admitted Anti-Slavery ground; and, in the summer of last truth. Why is it that the artificial distinctions year, at a large meeting of Liberty men and Independents, he introduced resolutions distinctly affirming the principles of the Liberty party, and urged their adoption, on the ground that the time had come for a cordial union of Liberty men and Jeffersonian Democrats, who were laboring for a common cause, and striving against a common

He was nominated for Congress by a Convention of Liberty men and Independents, acting as one body, and, at the first trial, received rising 2,000 votes. At the late ballot, he received the ledge" has opened the eyes of the American Peo- support of the Whigs as a body, and it is said that his district. We have the best authority for saying that he goes into Congress pledged only to Freedom. He retains, we presume, on other subjects, his democratic opinions, but with him, as with his friend Hale, the ONE IDEA of Liberty is paramount. He is a lawyer, successfully engaged in his profession. As a speaker, he is sound and argumentative, rather than fluent. Regarding the advocacy of the cause of the slave as a part of his religious duty, his faithfulness to that cause may be depended upon, we think, in any emergency. The election of such a man, upon such an issue, forms a new Era in the history of American polities. It is a result of one of those moral revolutions which never go backward; and which is destined to fill, ere long, the places now occupied by men of compromise and expediency, with a new order of Christian civilians, pledged to Righteousness and Truth, and prepared to adopt "First. To place the Church under the charge of the Pastor, until it attained maturity to 'elect appeals in helalf of the West Indian slave. "I appeals in behalf of the West Indian slave: "I trample as dust under my feet the blasphemy that obedience to the law of Eternal justice is to be acknowledged in theory only, because unsafe in never known before his rights, that vital Truth, oversee this flock. But every Church, (Presby-acknowledged in theory only, because unsafe in the organization of the control of the contr mise with Slavery. I care not what cast, creed, or color, it may assume, whether personal or political, intellectual or spiritual, I am for its total, other essential nature in the Despot than in the existing Church, and to have all its discipline ad- its immediate abolition. I am for justice—justice in the name of humanity, and according to the J. G. W.

HERO WORSHIP.

Henry Clay still writes. His biographer will be sadly puzzled hereafter to know what to do with his manifold correspondence. One man tablishment of a system exclusively for the color- sends him a hat; another, a pair of shoes; a third, a penknife; and the ladies favor him with a counterpane. Each expects a letter, and none is disappointed. The letter comes as regularly established under the system, is 'to elect its own officers, and discharge the functions of a particudoubtful propriety, was referred to a committee, lar Church of Christ.' We will not stop here to and each letter contains a benediction on domestic manufactures, and an admonition to beware of trusting the present prosperity, as it is As might have been apprehended, the subject has been introduced into the political papers, and have obtained this 'maturity' that is to be develutions. When the present prosperity, as it is evidently the result of the extraordinary circumstances and wants of Europe. Then the correspondence must be published, for since Mr. Clay has departed the Senatorial life, it is becoming to remind the people that he enjoys an epistolary one. Accompanying all, we have the oblations of the Press, which, the moment he appears, begins to burn incense to his name. We are called upon to admire the profound wisdom of the yet unimpaired statesman, and assured that not yet is "his eye dim or his natural force abat-

Mr. Clay's latest letter was written on the reor owner? To spirits thus excited, what will be ception of a penknife, manufactured in Salisbury, Connecticut, and presented by J. A. Bragaw Mr. Clay, in accepting it, says: "I am very glad to see that the people of Salisbury, who were so distinguished during our revolutionary war in the supply of our army with cannon shot and shells, are so successful in the manufacture of instruments in the important branch of cutlery adapted to the pursuits of peace;" and he then

branches off on his One Idea, a protective tariff. The homage paid by large portions of the American People to certain great men is marvellous. It seems to be a passion, as blind and unthinking as the feeling of loyalty which prostrates the manhood of the courtier at the foot of royalty. There are men who, to this day, are such devotees to the memory of Gen. Jackson, that to question the immaculateness they claim for him, is to incur their vindictive animosity. And the devotees at the shrine of Henry Clay are no less intolerant. Nor is this folly confined to the old parties. Even the Liberty party, young as it is, has its heroes and

hero-worshippers. THE OLD PARTIES.

The Democratic Convention of Georgia, it is stated, did not nominate Gen. Taylor, because an assurance was given that the National Nominating Convention would agree upon a candidate opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, probably Judge Woodbury. The Democratic leaders are managing with a great deal of cunning. Their policy , to expose the divisions of the Whig party, and aggravate its dissensions; and to labor incessantly for harmony in their own party, keeping down the discussion of vexed questions and personal prefcrences, with a view to a General Convention, in which they hope to unite enough votes to secure the nomination of a candidate in favor of the basis proposed by the Union—the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific. Whether Cass or Woodbury be the man, or whether some new candidate be selected, who has no old animosities or rivalries to encounter, is entirely immaterial. One thing is certain, he must stand upon the basis laid down by the Union, or the party will at once be

divided. Their great reliance for the success of such a polcy is the devoted adherence of the Democrat of the North to his party, and implicit obedience to the decision of a Convention. The rank and file have been most assiduously trained to believe that defection from their party, under any circumstances. is treason; and it is seldom you find a prominent man courageous enough to set up his judgment in opposition to the final resolve of a Convention. Perpetual forfeiture of caste is the penalty. Even John Wentworth, with all his hostility against slaveholders, and his unqualified support of the Wilmot Proviso, has again and again solemnly pledged himself to support the nominee of the Convention, whoever he might be. In this respect, he represents, doubtless, the great mass of his party

How easy, in view of such facts, to foresee the lecision of a Nominating Convention. On the one hand, should the Convention decide in favor of a Wilmot Proviso candidate, the Southern Democracy, not trained so much to submit as to rule, falls off, and either sets up a candidate of its own, or rallies around Mr. Calhoun, who has a party already organized to act independently or in association, as the case may demand. On the other

needed in the way of compromise?

We write this, not to dishearten our Democratic readers, but to show them the necessity of taking such preliminary measures as will save them from being entrapped.

and discretion than their opponents. The rash | tion of Liberty men the adoption of the Macedon ing each other in successive volleys, are shaking in harmony with our own views. As we have almarks; but we can assure the highly respected the nerves of some of his most devoted admirers, ready said, we do not intend to engage in any disand his repeated declaration, that he is no party | cussion of the subject, but it is proper that we man, will suffer himself to be the candidate of no define clearly our position. party, have already alienated not a few who had | The adoption by the Liberty Nominating Conresolve to continue this operation so long as any- | the nomination, in regard to future nominations,

territory. Upon this ground, it is said, all the after such an act. Whigs, North and South, can unite, and thus Whigs, and by the Richmond Whig in behalf of nomination. They would not lose their identity, the Slave-State Whigs. The Whig especially because constituting several hundred thousand the South, inasmuch as the North, if at all united, understood by their opponents, by the whole councan at any time carry the day against slavery ex- try, by the world, as an endorsement of Liberty tension, should territory be acquired. Without principles of the principles which that nominalieves that this war is to end without the acquiclaiming these principles, while taking the only of those papers really suppose such a result with- | the Government. in the range of probabilities? Even should the | Unless the Liberty party is prepared to yield not the slightest prospect that the war will be ter- sponsible for the "nineteen articles of faith," to minated without acquisition of territory. No- do all it can towards embodying them in govas firmly hold on to New Mexico and California the Albany Patriot and Courtland True Amerias Mr. Polk himself. Away, then, with all at- can, the Liberty journals are unanimous, we betempts to blind the People to the true issue in- lieve, against this policy. volved in this contest with Mexico. Territory

"MEASURES, NOT MEN, IS THE MOTTO OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

And a very sensible motto, under one aspect. An agent who refuses to carry out the measures prescribed by his principal, should dismiss himself or he dismissed. It is more important that the men as candidates, who, being thoroughly the measures should be maintained than that he grounded in our principles and policy, will concarry out great measures, merely personal preferences should undoubtedly yield to the higher consideration of qualifications for that work.

To this extent, then, the motto is good. It is repugnant to the pride of the individual, but it elevates the mass. No matter what his ambition or wisdom, their will must govern. In fact, the great men of the earth have been great because they embodled the sentiments, the life, as it were, of a party, a nation, or an era.

But the maxim has been prostituted to the worst purposes by cliques and demagogues. By contrivances well known to themselves, the popular will of a party is suppressed, while a pledge of adhesion to the decisions of a General Convention is wrung from it in advance. No managers, however skilful, could control a party, except through this piece of machinery. Hundreds of thousands of independent men agree to suspend free speech and free action, and to hold a General Conventhe sole right to resolve and choose. The meeting assembled, the few managers-wire-workers-who have been assiduous in keeping down all preliminary popular discussion, and, by unseen influences, securing the election of unpledged delegates, begin their operations. A unit in purpose, with a fixed line of policy long matured, the Convention in their hands is as clay in the hands of the potter; it obeys their slightest movement, as the | very? ship does the hand of the helmsman. Their suggestions are carried out by persons ignorant that they are used merely as pieces of an ingenious machinery, accomplishing certain results, without intelligent purpose in its different parts. A candidate, it may be, of debauched morals, guilty of practices abhorrent to the good men of the party, is selected. Or, sound in morals, he may cherish principles, propose measures, in the sanctuary of his own private thoughts, far beyond the principles and measures which have been recognised by the party; and for this very reason he

are ratified by acclamation; the Convention adjourns; and now what is the cry? It has all been arranged beforehand. A few leading papers in here designated, that we urged the postponement the secret lead off, and soon from Jew and Gen- of a Convention till next spring. Our friends in tile, Christian and Infidel, from every twopenny | Boston now understand that we had no other moand mammoth belonging to the party, from the tive, and that their misconstruction of us was centre to the circumference of the Union, bursts forth the stunning cry, Measures and not Men! The uninitiated mass go to work forthwith, and elect held with us. How easily all this might have these men for the sake of the measures. They been explained, had any one been thoughtful have succeeded in carrying their measures, but they have done something more. DISHONESTY is installed in the Presidential chair, and the cause sentation, but, never having known us personally, of sound morals has received a blow under which he could hardly infer, from a brief conversation it staggers. Or, they begin to find that the "emcarried on within hearing of the disturbing debodiment" is doing more than they contracted for. True, he has established their measures; but another play opens, which was not announced in the programme. Their candidate was elected to ex- movements of other parties. tend the "area of freedom;" and having done this by cutting it down some five degrees, the world sees him all at once engaged in a war to ex- Liberty organization, would tend to promote An-

may have been chosen by the managers!

ures and not Men." How august our measures, measures you meant when, voting for him, you corrupt element of your party to rule-why not mortally,

THE MACEDON NOMINATION.

We cheerfully allow to Mr. Noble (a communication from whom may be found on our 4th page) The Whig leaders have manifested less address the privilege of urging upon the General Convencommittal of the party to Gen. Taylor threatens | nomination; although neither the policy advocatto involve them in confusion. His letters, followed, nor the reasons by which it is sustained, are

nearly made up their minds that he was the man | vention of the Macedon nomination would be, not for the hour. Meantime, despite his protestations, only an endorsement of the course and views of the old General is used for mere party purposes. the Convention by which it was made, and which The Whigs, in many sections, whatever may be it avowedly and in fact represents, but would the ultimate decision of the party, have been rid- virtually merge the Liberty Party in the Liberty ing into power on the strength of the Taylor en- League. For it is obvious that, whatever might be thusiasm, and the leaders still evince a desperate | the wishes of the Liberty men thus consenting to they would uniformly be baffled—the managers of But there is one thing to which particular at- the League always taking care to preoccupy the tention should be directed; and that is, the diplo- ground, so as to present to Liberty men the same matic evasion of the true issue involved in the motives to adopt a nomination already made, as Wilmot Proviso, by the adoption of the principle | are now urged. It would, therefore, be vain to contained in Judge Berrien's resolution-no more expect the Liberty party to preserve its identity

We said it would be an endorsement of the avoid "the vexed question." Carry out this prin- views of the League. We will suppose the Libciple-no more territory-and the advocates nei- erty Convention has met and adjourned, having ther of slavery nor freedom will have any right reaffirmed its distinctive principles, and made a to complain; the interests and prejudices of both | Presidential nomination representing and embodyare equally consulted. There need be no discord, ing them. The Whigs, at their Convention in the no division. This is the ground taken by the spring, are perplexed on the subject; but, after North American, in behalf of the Free-State full deliberation, resolve to adopt the Liberty has been sedulous in its efforts to show that this voters, while the Liberty men number but a is the only safe ground that can be occupied by few thousands; but that act of adoption would be imputation of dishonesty to the conductors of these | tion was made to embody and represent, and did papers, we put it to every sober-minded man, Is embody and represent. And it would be mannot this policy miserably deceptive? Who be- ifestly absurd for them to pass any resolution dissition of territory from Mexico? Do the editors effective way to give them controlling power in

Whigs have a majority in the next Congress, and its sanction to the principles and policy reprethe control of the next Administration, there is sented by the Macedon nomination, to become rebody dreams of such a thing. A Whig Admin- ernmental action, we see not how the Liberty istration might offer more lenient terms to Mexi- Convention can venture on the course proposed co, might pay her a better price, but it would just by our correspondent. With the exception of

We have not one word to say against Gerrit has been acquired, and will be retained; and the Smith personally. He is, without doubt, actuated great question to be decided by the action of Con- by the purest motives; but we wish he could have gress is, Shall this territory continue free, as Mex- felt it his duty to decline the nomination of the ican law has made it, or become slave territory? League. As it is, let us agree to differ in all kindness, and trust to Providence to overrule even our errors for the advancement of Human Liberty.

SOUND SENTIMENTS.

It gives us pleasure to copy the following extract from an editorial in the Emancipator:

"For our part, we are in favor of bringing out should be retained. In selecting a candidate to centrate upon the nomination the largest amount the selection of those names which will give our party the strongest hold upon public sentiment; aly requiring that these names belong to men intelligently and heartily adopt and advocate the issues which the Liberty party presents to the country; and not measuring their qualifications by the length of time they have served in the ranks of the party. Are they true Liberty men-will they, by their ability to maintain our doctrines, and their standing before the country, reflect honor upon the party? These are the tests we shall apply in the selection of our candidates. And, of the many prominent names which can stand these tests, we shall advocate the nomination of those for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, who we believe can secure the whole Liberty vote proper, and at the same time, in those contingencies which may happen to other parties, obtain the largest number are the more inexcusable, because our circum-

bring forward any one as a candidate who will not receive the entire vote of the Liberty party; or, in other words, that all Liberty party men and free action, and to hold a General Convention, vesting in two or three hundred delegates it is the nomination, but because they will have, s they should have, great confidence in the result

of its deliberations.

Then, without departing one hair's breadth from the line of policy we have always pursued, is there any hope that our candidates, if wisely selected, can receive support from men who, though not having yet joined us openly, have nevertheless either broken away from their old parties, or have become heartily disgusted with parties, or have become heartily disgusted with their base bowing of the knee to the spirit of slather the academic honors during the scholastic year We believe there is hope of such a result We have been wont for years past to predict, that the time would come when honest men in the Whig and Democratic parties, being first imbued with Anti-Slavery principles and sympathies, and after trying in vain to reform their political organizations, would break from them, and unite with us-slowly and cautiously, perhaps, but B. G. Caulfield, H. C. Mackenzie, and C. C. Longsurely and intelligently."

We are pleased that the Emancipator has put it in our power to add a few friendly remarks. Holding such sentiments in common, it is rather remarkable that the Emancipator and Era should have differed so widely in respect to the suitable time for holding a Convention, and that the latter should have been so unfortunately misunderstood Harmony is at last secured; the proceedings by the former. It was precisely with a view to secure such a nomination as is here described. and to obtain the support of just such men as are founded upon an inference drawn by a highly respectable gentleman from a private conversation enough to give us a hint of the difficulty. That centleman, we doubt not, was honest in his reprebates of Congress, our entire views and policy.

Although a Liberty man, it has always been our habit to take considerable interest in the

Convinced that independent political action against slavery, and a continued adhesion to the tend the area of slavery! And this is the result ti-Slavery feeling, give prominence to the Antiof a blind devotion to the motto, Measures, not Men. | Slavery discussion, institute an element in poli-Will American citizens, who love fair dealing | tics antagonist to the Slave Power of the South, and hate slavery, never learn by the things which of potency enough to redeem the old parties they suffer? This very maxim by which they from subjection to that sinister influence, or break have been so often cheated, is beginning to be | them to pieces, we have nevertheless never sought preached again. O, how beautifully the practiced or desired evil, that good might come. True, the politician is discoursing upon the text, "Meas- more profound the servility of the old parties, the more debased the character of their canhow insignificant is man! What is it to us wheth- didates, the more hope there might seem of acer Cass or Woodbury, or some fortunate unknown, cessions to the Liberty party. But, as an honest tary feat, what sort of a feat was it?—Cin. Gaz. be the honored recipient of the confidence of the man, a citizen of the Union, aware that for some Convention? "Measures and not Men!" Worthy time to come one or the other of these par-Democrat! Wilmot-Proviso Democrat! Under ties would furnish officers and legislators for the that banner you placed Mr. Polk in the Presi- Republic, we felt anxious that they should select last week, to rescue his sister from a house of ill dential chair; but do you forget? Who defeated their best men, as candidates, and we have always fame in Pittsburg. Failing in the attempt, he the Wilmot Proviso? Had you not a majority of rejoiced at any evidence of a better state of senti- collected a few of his friends, and assaulted the thirty with you at first? What became of them? | ment in their ranks. Of course, in conversation | house. A crowd of spectators soon gathered, Who reduced you to a minority? Was it the | with party leaders, or men of influence on both | when several persons jumped out of the place, and President? And was the use of Executive influsides, we have expressed these views freely. We fired, hit or miss, into the dense mass. Five persons

contortions and grimaces, the bitter pill will be shouted, "Measures, not Men?" Had you taken as select such and such a man, naming those distinswallowed. "Everything for the cause," will be much care of your man as your measures, the ques- guished for their moderation, independence, upthe motto. As the Convention will know all this tion would have been settled in your favor. In rightness, and virtuous life? And we have asked beforehand, who can doubt what its action will the face of all this experience, you are once more the same question of the Democrat; adding, that be? Enough Democrats from the free States | coolly asked to go, dumb and blindfolded, into a | such nomination would undoubtedly retard the were found last winter to vote against the Wil- National Convention, and rally under the same growth of the Liberty party, by retaining many mot Proviso, for the sake of securing the success old battle cry, "Measures and not Men!" Will you in the old parties who might otherwise be driven of a measure of the Administration. Will not do it? Or, will you not rather raise another ban- off, but Liberty men were not so selfish, so wretchenough be found to give the same proviso the go- | ner, "bearing upon its ample folds" this amended | edly partisan, as to be anxious to see the country by, for the sake of securing the Administration motto: "Measures and Men-Measures, such as the ruined, for the sake of their numerical increase. itself? Suppose the delegates from New York | Constitution sanctions, Humanity smiles upon, | For one, we have often remarked, that we regardand the New England States to be immovable, the World cannot mock at, and Heaven will ap- ed the Liberty party only as one important agent will not the other free States furnish all that is prove; and Men who will not dare to add to or for promoting the Anti-Slavery cause, and we always hailed the signs of progress in the old parties as an indication that it had not labored in vain. We may not on every occasion have sufficiently guarded our language in such intercourse; so that a politician, unacquainted with our general character, might infer that we were ready ourselves to support such nominations as we mentioned. It may have been so, in the conversation referred to in the beginning of these regentleman with whom it was held, that his inference was entirely incorrect. as no one knows better

than he who was the subject of our remarks. Having said thus much, we cannot but express our regret that, in view of what the editors of the Emancipator and Era have at length learned they are seeking in common, the Convention was not postponed till spring. Still we trust some plan may be devised for accomplishing the result, in a way which shall hazard none of the interests of the cause, or subject to suspicion, or loss of influence, any to whom those interests may be peculiarly confided.

A word or two on the occasional controversies which arise among advocates of the same cause. They are all characterized by the fact, that while the parties to them, respectively, always think themselves blameless, those who are lookers on are apt to impute blame to all of them. To this hour, we fully believe that our friends of the Emancipator, who have been assailing us, were the aggressors; and they just as fully believe that they had grounds for their assaults. Does any one imagine that such a difference of opinion can be removed by public discussion? Do we not know that when once a difficulty is brought before the public tribunal by two parties, each is intent on proving his own point-the one on justifying his attack, the other on showing the injustice of the assailant?

Suppose a different course were adopted. A brother advocate of the common cause drops an ambiguous remark, or, through some report, his integrity is subjected to suspicion. Shall I seize that remark, hold it up to public reprobation, and at once pronounce condemnation upon its author? Shall I believe that report, and publicly arraign the accused on the strength of it? We think not. Would it not be better privately to seek an explanation of the ambiguous remark; privately to ask the accused of the truth of the report; and then give him the opportunity, of his own free will, to make the requisite explanations.

But suppose, in a moment of impulse, I forget this prudential course, and publicly arraign and demn my brother; what then? Ought he to throw himself on his dignity, and, conscious of his innocence, assume an attitude of defiance? This is the temptation—this is agreeable to flesh and blood; but is it best? Is it consistent with Christian patience and a paramount regard to the interests of the cause to which both are devoted? Probably not; and it is under this aspect of the case that we are willing to take blame to ourselves. It would have been better to have assumed that our friends of the Emancipator, in so hastily imputing to us a dishonest course, at least believed that they had grounds for doing so, and then calmly to have demanded their reasons, for the haughty or sharp retort.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF GEORGETOWN

Having been an invited guest at the Annual Commencement of Georgetown College, we had intended to say something of the exercises, but the National Intelligencer. The address of Mr Semmes deserves the praise bestowed upon it. His subject was "The People, their Rights, Wrongs, and Remedies." Justice compels us to remark, that it would have done more credit to his independence and ability, had he dealt as impartially by his own country as by others. No American orator, while severely denouncing the wrongs endured by the people of other lands, and holding up by way of contrast the exalted liberties of this Republic, ought to forget the gross oppression practiced upon nearly three millions of "people" under our own Democratic institutions. We, too, votes among the dissenters from those parties.

We are sure the Buffalo Convention will not liberal our ideas of government further advanced. liberal, our ideas of government further advanced, our professions far higher:

From the National Intelligencer. "The exercises of this time-honored seat of learning took place yesterday, before a crowded and intelligent auditory of ladies and gentlemen, including the President of the United States and a portion of the Cabinet. We have attended the Annual Commencement of this College for several years past, and we do not remember that upon any with more credit to the institution or gratification

to the audience than in the exercises yesterday. are published at length in this paper, to which we refer those interested. The following young gentlemen conducted the exercises yesterday: Messrs. C. H. Fulmer, J. C. Longstreth, John C. Riley; P. H. Gibson, A. A. Allemong, John H. Donegan O. Andrews, O. Oliveira, E. R. Smith, John H. Miller, C. De Blanc, R. H. Edelen, H. Dufresne,

"Thomas J. Semmes, Esq., delivered the annual address before the Philodemic Society. This was a masterly production, and reflects the more credit upon the author in consequence of the very short time elapsing since his services for this hon orable duty were invited—the gentleman who was originally selected having declined a few weeks since, in consequence of ill health. The manifest approbation of the large auditory present was per-haps the best evidence of Mr. Semmes's success out any particular address of the students in the previous exercises for special eulogy would be unst to others who perhaps were equally meritorious, if not superior. However, the address of Mr. B. G. Caulfield, of this city, received, as it deserved, marked applause. His poem was enti-tled 'The Jamestown, the War Ship of Peace.' The same may be said of the essay of Mr. John Longstreth, of Pennsylvania, upon the 'Poetry also received much applause for his well-delivered essay upon the 'Influence of Knowledge.' The College band of music, composed chiefly of the students, added much to the gratification of the

mpany by their well-discoursed music.
"At the close of the interesting public exercises, a numerous company, of not less than one hundred and fifty gentlemen, sat down to a sump-tuous dinner provided for the occasion. Among the company we noticed several distinguished

strangers. company continued for nearly three hours in social enjoyment, and separated at about six o'clock, highly gratified with the intellectual exercises of the Commencement and the speeches and good feeling that were delivered and exhibit-

ed at the festive board." GENERAL CASS AND GENERAL TAYLOR.

The only military feat of the one was to break is own sword in impotent wrath, while the other has broken the sword and cloven the shield of Mexico.—Louisville Journal.

We are apprehensive that our friends of the Journal do a little injustice to General Cass in this paragraph. Have they forgotten his letter to the Chicago Convention? If that was not a mili-

RIOT AT PITTSBURG .- A young man attempted, ence to defeat the Wilmot Proviso one of the have asked the Whig, why will you suffer the were severely wounded, three of them, it is feared,

Two Lives Lost by Drowning.—On Thursday, as two children of Mr. B. R. Winthrop and two children of Mr. Joseph Kernochan, attended by their nurses, a waiter, and coachman, were entering a row-boat at the above place, one of the company, in stepping on the gunwale of the boat, instantly upset the whole company into the water. Through he instrumentality of two apprentices, (one a mere lad.) who were standing by, the lives of all were saved, except one of Mr. Winthrop's children, aged six years, and the nurse of Mr. Kernochan.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Several brutes in the shape of men were standing by, but offered no assistance.

MORTALITY AT VERA CRUZ .- The report of Dr E. H. Barton, Surgeon of the United States army, and President of the Board of Health, presents

Total number of deaths Of which, Americans - - - - 66 Mexicans - - - 34 Of the above number, forty-nine died of yellow fever, as follows:

Quartermaster's department and other Americans - - - - - - 17

THE TAYLOR MEN, says the Washington corespondent of the Baltimore Sun, express the hope that their candidate will be favored with the ve- LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE—BRIGHTENING PROS- The Origin of Philopolis—The Quaker Settlement of hement opposition of the Anti-Slavery interest. The Ontario Repository, of Canandaigua, New posed to its extension!

CABINET SECRETS .- It is marvellous how manyare in the secrets of the Cabinet. It would seem, if all reports be true, that Mr. Polk determines on his plans in Committee of the Whole Union

week, St. Paul's Church, in the city of Rochester. was burnt down. It was among the finest edifices THE BALTIMORE WHIG CONVENTION has nomi-

nated General Taylor as the "People's Candidate" for the Presidency. HERMAN MELVILLE, the charming adventurer,

is preparing another book of adventures in the REV. R. R. GURLEY has been called to the pastoral charge of the Central Presbyterian Church

fire, a few nights ago.

below Lancaster, by which two men were killed and a lady seriously injured. The men killed were passengers on a section boat bound for Pittsburg, and were accompanied by their wives.

THE BOSTON LIBEL Case.—The editor of the Chronotype, whose trial for libel on a Mr. Clark we have before mentioned, was pronounced guilty, on Saturday, by the jury, by direction of the judge. In this case, the jury seem to have been impanneled rather for ornament than use. was a criminal prosecution; and, as sentence has not yet been pronounced, we trust that our co emporary will not be sent to State prison for life. undertook his own defence. Mr. Wright says:

We do not, by any means, regard our time and labor as thrown away, in making a defence before a jury, for it is only by working on patiently and goodnaturedly, that the old shackles of the feudal ges can be got rid of. This libel law is one of

The gist of the libel was an assertion that Mr. Clark, in the case of Tubbs vs. Tukey, staked his marking upon the result of a game of drafts sole purpose of a fraternal explanation, avoiding | with another juryman. Mr. Wright was allowed till Monday to prepare a bill of exceptions, if he thinks proper.—Baltimore Sun.

> For the National Era. LETTERS FROM THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, July, 1847. EDITOR: Those who visit Washington the following we have found ready to our hand in during the winter season can form no conception of its beauty and comfort as a summer residence. The extended area over which it spreads, its broad streets and avenues, lined with trees, whose leafless branches tossing in the wind give an air of bleak desolation and discomfort in that inclement season, when clad in their summer garniture, wooing the breezes from the broad waves of the Potomac, and stretching their cooling shadows across the pave in the sultry noon, are the beauty and glory of our city. We have here specimens of the most beautiful shade trees, both of exotic and native growth: the slender, graceful poplar the elm, tossing its long branches in the wind, each leaf dancing, as if instinct with life; "white-armed" sycamore, with its tender tints of green; the beautiful mountain ash, spreading its proad crest above; the alianthus lifting its pro head, and mingling its palmy branches with the clustering blossoms of the catalpa; while the sil-ver leaf of the aspen, quivering as with excess of joy, contrasts beautifully with the dark hue of the mulberry, in the deep shadow of whose widespreading branches the zephyrs disport themselves in the burning noontide. freshment to the weary pedestrian is the pleasant

I sit in the balcony on which the library opens at the west front of the Capitol. Below me spreads the city. The broad avenue, stretching from hence to the President's mansion, is thronged with merry groups, on foot and in carriages, wending their way towards the Capitol grounds, where a band of music, provided by the munifi cence of our country, for the space of an hour or two "discourses sweet music," and initiates our young republicans into the mysteries of "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and similar patriotic strains. As this is the only recreation afforded us by our "good Uncle," except, perhaps, pyrotechnic exhibitions on the fourth or in commemoration of some bloody attle, we are bound to be thankful, and make

Far to the right, the suburbs mingle with the oods and fields; and beyond, the distant hills, clothed in verdure to their summits, skirt the horizon. Before me, emerging from its hill-bound lent's mansion, until, where it is spanned by the Long Bridge," it is fully a mile in width. Thence southward it flows, still expanding its bosom, its gracefully curved shores indented with many a shady cove and jutting headland, with white sanded beach glittering in the sunshine. Here and there a sail stands out in bold relief on the back ground of the dark green hills on the Virginia shore. Along this almost unbroken ridge few dwellings are scattered, with small culti vated tracts, by no means suggestive of a thriving rural population. A few tapering masts, and one or two white spires dimly seen on the southern horizon, mark the site of Alexandria. The evening sunlight streams through a golden haze, soft-ening and blending all the tints of the picture nto one beautiful and harmonious whole. lovely scene, and its selection as the scat of our National Government is creditable as well to the good taste as the sound judgment of the Father of his Country. Whether it has realized all the expectations he formed for it, may well be doubted. He marked out for our city a career of commercial prosperity. He thought it would become the centre of the nation in every respect; that from here, as from a mighty heart, should be sent forth healthful impulses, ramifying in a thousand voins, and carrying the pure life-blood of Christian civilization to the remotest borders of our land. Alas! is it so? Look around us. Above towers the dome of the temple which our fathers consecrated to Truth and Justice. Within these walls Freedom has erected her altar. Here, as to a sacred shrine, gather her worshippers. The Old World's en have heard of our freedom and plenty, and the winds bear across the Atlantic wave their sighs for deliverance. We send forth our ships, and a famishing nation is fed-the blessing of those that were ready to perish is upon us. But the hand that deals out bread to the hungry is red with the blood of slaughter. One hand is

stretched forth to welcome the victim of foreign

oppression to our shores; with the other we fasten manacles upon the children of our own soil. From

the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing. One arm upholds the perishing Celt in Ireland—

and Monterey, the voice of our brothers' blood cries to Heaven. But there is yet another and

a darker stain upon our city and country. Look to the right, across the open Mall, so close to the

tims as they defile forth from the dungeon. There

herded as such. No houses are near. Standing

planted, its low outbuildings are furnished with false windows, through which the light of Heaven never shines. The damp plaster falling from the stuccoed walls, it looks a picture of desolation. Here are collected from the city and surrounding gree. country the surplus slave population. When a sufficient number are procured, or a good opportunity offers, they are shipped to the South. This ministers proceeded forthwith to Buenos Ayres,

our national "Emporium!"

The eastern shore of the Potomac, from the Long Bridge to the Arsenal, where broad wharves, skirted by ample warehouses, and thronged by commanders-in-chief of the English and Freuch busy commerce, should be, is unbroken, save by naval forces; consequently, the effusion of blood the fisherman's shanty and several rude wooden piers, for the convenience of the ferry and mail boats. Here are no cheerful sounds of busy employment. A few idle loungers about the tavern door, and loitering hack-drivers, with their jaded teams, are the only signs of life until a boat arrives, when there is a transient stir, to be suc- days. prison is not far from the boat landing, affording every opportunity for quietly conveying slaves on They are seldom driven through the city for even the slave buvers are not wholly lost to when every vestige of this abominable traffic, and the system of which it is but an incident, shall disappear from our city and the land, and our country be really, what it now is but in name,

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1847.

We have had several arrivals from Europe York, supports Taylor on the presumption that | within the last few days. The news is cheering. he deplores the existence of slavery, and is op- An abundant harvest is anticipated. Already good is seen growing out of evil. In Ireland, the terrible calamity of the famine has taught men wisdom. It is not likely that a whole people will there be left at any time hereafter dependent for the means of subsistence on a single root. The appropriate, when made aware that this is a hoof. Sales of beef cattle at \$4 a \$4.18 per 100 pounds on the land has been extensively sown. It is blooming with the blossoming hopes of the husbandman. two words of one of the "dead languages," signi-A CHURCH BURNED .- Last Sunday morning The breadstuffs, for the produce of which its fer- fying the Friends' City. I do not mean to say that tile soil is so well adapted, will be raised in large the polis is applicable, for there is really no city quantities. A solemn lesson, too, has been im- here at all, not even a full-formed village, indeed; pressed on the political economists of the time | but the prefix, philo, certainly is appropriate, for The springs of charity and fraternal affection the reason just stated. have been unsealed in thousands and thousands of human hearts. Goodness cometh of the Lord; about twenty miles from Baltimore, measuring by all evil is but the result of the sinfulness of man' the line of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail.

THE SPECULATORS. road, which passes near it, but some two or three Alas! the poor speculators! There is great | miles less by the York turnpike, which runs diweeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth rectly through it. It is located in the midst of amongst them. The fertilizing rains and the ge- the Gunpowder settlement, and but a short disnial skies, which have clothed the earth with tance from the stream known as Gunpowder Falls. promise of abundance, have brought only desola- The Friends have a "meeting-house" not far distion to these wholesale traffickers in despair. Many tant, which is, generally, well attended, and CHRIST CHURCH, New York, was destroyed by of them, hereabouts, who had fancied themselves spiritually peaceful, as all Quaker meetings proto be rich and increased in goods, are as poor as verbially are, notwithstanding the contradictoriever. Your article on this subject of speculation ness of the name it happens to bear! The settlers DREADFUL RAILEOAD ACCIDENT.-We learn in food was read with great pleasure here, and it of Gunpowder are not all of the Quaker stock.

> Gen. Taylor within the last ten days. It is quite sects, the Episcopal Methodists are the most each of these likenesses is most positively vouched for by officers of the highest respectability, so that Gen. Taylor must have a wonderful talent for masquerade. The sale of these pictures is not so great as some might imagine. It does not equal, the erable lithograph entitled "The Death of Harrison." Of that print, six hundred thousand copies were sold. The "Burning of the Lexington" sold better than the "Capture of Vera Cruz." Eight hundred thousand copies of the former were disposed of—the sale of the other, representing Scott's renowned achievement, has not reached eighty thousand. Where is our patriotism Surely the blowing up of a city and the slaughter of hundreds of women and children was a grand-er affair than the burning of a steamboat and the loss of only a few score human beings! Scott's portrait is quite a drug in the market. They have got up a new one, with quadrupled ferocity of expression; but it wont go, either. Why not try a picture of the devout Scott, assisting at the celebration of the mass in the cathedral of Mexico?

THE WAR. A wonderful apathy prevails here with regard to the war. All interest in it appears to have died out. Even the name of General Taylor is hardly ever heard. The rumors of peace over-tures are not regarded with credit. Will a day of general awakening ever arrive?

The poor Chinese have one of their idols on board the junk "Keying." It is a misshapen thing, fashioned into something like a human face and head, with a hundred arms extending around in a circle. The uncouth figure is gilded all over very fine, and is placed in a little sanctuary at the end of the cabin. sorts of delicacies, which find their way into some body's mouth. We have a great many of "Josh's" kindred in Christendom—gilded humbugs, to which tens of thousands bend in insensate devotion, and offer up to them fortune, fame, hope, happiness, life, and the world to come!

A DISCOVERY! Bennett, the editor of the "Herald," now in Europe, undertakes to give an account of the present state of political parties in England. thus announces the result of his profound observation: "Every element of political life is in a state of confusion, and I have no doubt a House | vines and the like, as to make it very difficult to of Commons will be returned, which will bring forth-no one can tell what," Wonderful! He has no doubt a House of Commons will be returned! Astounding! And is certain that, if returned, it will bring forth—"no one can tell asked what!" Such is a specimen of the trash which is given to the American people as valuable and mportant correspondence from Europe!

NEW SPECIES OF LITERATURE. Within the last year or two, a new species of literature has sprung up in connection with the newspaper press. I allude to what is called the City Items²⁷ department. It is very amusing to study the spasmodic efforts of some of the geniuses employed in this line. The "Herald" is now be fore me, and just let me give you a sample of this

"Having heretofere attended on the departure of vessels from this port, we have no occasion to speak of the symmetrical beauty of those natural objects which accompany the conformation of the harbor of New York." There now-that will do! in the way of sense

and grammar. Here is a specimen of poetry: "I see an open window; I see a beautiful face; I almost see the veins of the temple which is re-clining upon a snowy hand, of wonderful beauty; the superb head is drooping, and the fair features are wrapped in a contemplation of the melody; not Tara's harp, nor the idolized artistes of the

continent—nor an orchestra of angels—can create anything more divine and delicious than this; the melody dies-it dies." "Civet, good apothecary!" GENERAL NEWS, ETC.

The slave case alluded to in my last has been

again postponed. There appears to be some unwillingness to take it up, on the part of the judge before whom it lies at present. Probably the ar-gument will be eventually had before Judge Oakley. Of course, I shall give you an account of the

Mr. McAlpin, Chief Engineer of the United States dry dock, at Brooklyn, is progressing very fast with that great work. The difficulty seems to be, that the various quarries in Maine, Connecticut, and New York, cannot furnish the stone as fast as the workmen are ready to progress. It is calculated that this dry dock, directly and inthe other plunges the dagger to the heart of his brother Celt in Mexico. From the heights of Cerro Gordo, from the red fields of Buena Vista directly, gives employment to about a thousand men, who are either at work in the navy, or getting out stone and timber, from Maine to Georgia. We are told that the dock will be finished in about three years from the present time.

A recent arrival from Montevideo brings the following intelligence: We have at present very few American vessels June 30, 1847 stands the "slave pen"—justly termed a "pen," in port, as you will perceive by the enclosed list. June 30, 1846 - for, while men are rated as brutes, they will be Freights for the States have ruled high of late, herded as such. No houses are near. Standing ranging from 1½ to 1½ cents per lb. for hides, alone in a square, around which a few trees are and \$14 to \$16 per ton for bales.

The stock of flour in all hands does not proba-

Count Walesky arrived at this port on the 5th instant, and Lord Howden on the 7th; these is an important branch of the exporting trade of on a mission from England and France, to pacificate matters in this quarter, if practicable.

A general armistice was acceded to by the belligerants, on the 18th instant, as proposed by the commanders-in-chief of the English and French The splendid barque Guilford, Capt. Appleton,

arrived at this port early yesterday morning, from Rio de Janeiro, after a passage of thirty-two days. The Guilford has made a very remarkable voyage She has been absent from this port but ninety The Americans were anxiously looking for the Ohio and the relief squadron. The Ohio will probably reach there in about two weeks, with the

Hon. Mr. Tod, our new minister, on board. The Brandywine has not yet sailed from Norfolk. The Ohio will remain at Rio till the arrival of the Brandywine. It is said that the Brazilians throw every im-

ent in the way of the American shipmasters. They still retain the Sarah and Esther and

JOHN SMITH THE YOUNGER.

LETTER FROM PHILOPOLIS.

Gunpowder-Intermixture of People of other sects-The Methodists-Dr. Orrick as a Preacher-Striking Contrasts of the Results of Free and Slave

PHILOPOLIS, BALTIMORE Co., MD.,

August 2, 1847. The name of the place at which I date this letter will strike every classic scholar as altogether | tair Quaker settlement-derived, as Philopolis is, from Philopolis is a recently established post office,

from the Columbia Spy, that a railroad collision occurred on Friday afternoon, about four miles is to be hoped, will not be without good fruits.

Like other localities of a similar nature, it presents more or less of mixture as to the religious We have had half a dozen new portraits of characteristics of its inhabitants. Of the other amusing to study the variety of these things. numerous. These have "churches" scattered they appear to be manufactured to please every throughout the neighborhood, which are fed by taste. Thus you have the ferocious Taylor-a mon- annual camp-meetings, that are very largely atster with enormous jaws, a savage sort of a smile, tended, usually, owing to the facilities for intera very low forehead, and a neck like that of an ox. course between this region and the city, furnish-This is the favorite picture with the firemen and ed by the railroad. One of these modern Feasts of butchers. Then you have the classical Taylor- Tabernacles, by the by, is to commence near the vila fine, heroic-looking figure, attired in an elegant | lage of Hereford on the 6th inst., and is looked foruniform, and standing on a rising ground, in an ward to with the wonted degree of impatience on the attitude a la Napoleon. Then there is the agri- part of the young people particularly. It promises cultural Taylor-a plain, substantial personage, to be an unusually large one, I am told. One pewith a shrewd, good-natured countenance, and culiar feature of it will be the appearance upon dressed in the unpretending costume of a West- the preachers' stand of a new clerical recruit, in ern farmer. Again, you have the philosophical the person of an individual of no less distinction Taylor-a thoughtful gentleman, intently engag- than Dr. John C. Orrick, late representative from ed in the study of a mysterious roll of manuscript | this county in the Legislature of our State. The which he is unfolding by the light of an antique | Doctor has preached several times during the past lamp. And then you also have the revolutionary month, mostly in fulfilment of the appointments Taylor-a portly, military personage, standing by of the preachers in charge; and his efforts have the side of a magnificent white charger, and gaz-ing intently into futurity. The authenticity of osity to hear him. This, no doubt, will be gratified during the approaching camp-meeting. The mixed character of the inhabitants of this

duced diversity of customs in other respects. the reader will anticipate, that peculiar curse bery, prevails to a greater or less extent, and a very favorable opportunity to bring it to the unering test of facts is here presented. We often find Anti-Slavery writers and orators making comparisons of State with State, such as Mary comparisons of land with Pennsylvania, and Kentucky with Ohio, for the purpose of illustrating the benefits of free labor, and the disadvantages of slave labor. In such comparisons, Truth is always aided in her struggle with Error, and therefore every fitting opportunity for their use should be hopefully empraced by the Anti-Slavery reformer. Here we have a still more striking illustration of the virtue of Freedom, derived from a more particular and minute comparison of facts—not the contrast of State with State, or even county with county, but farm with farm, as they lay side by side, regular outline, or intersect each other in that nfused irregularity of shape so needlessly common in most agricultural districts. The observer requires not to be told which is cultivated by paid and which by unpaid muscles. The briars and other indigenous undergrowths, which have enjoyed undisputed possession of the fence-rows for long years, unerringly distinguish the one from the other—to say nothing of the contrast generally presented by the buildings, especially the barns and stables, and their animate or inanimate contents. I was particularly struck with this the other day while on a little fishing excursion with a worthy Quaker, whose guest I was at the time.

Our course to the stream in which we proposed trying our luck, lay through several farms and sections of farms. Field after field was passed through, without particular observation, until at length we came to a "dead halt" at a fence so overgrown with thorns and thistles, that we found it necessary to diverge considerably from the direct course, in order to reach the point of destination The stream we were seeking was just beyond this barrier. It was a fresh water brook, running through a strip of meadow land of good depth of soil, naturally. The water was so fringed with clustering bushes, interlaced by brambles and pass from side to side, as requisite; while the weed iness and wildness of the grass told more plainly than words of the neglect to which the scene had been subjected. Turning to my companion,

"Is this not a slaveholder's farm?" "It is," was the reply.

"That is the son of the owner, whom thee sees driving yonder wagon," continued my companion, pointing to a lightly-loaded hay wagon, drawn by four drooping and slovenly-harnessed horses, to which the curry-comb was evidently often a stran-"Thee will perceive the want of system apparent all around us. It is so throughout his farming operations. No regularity, no system in anything; and the result is plainly to be observ-

the unvarying result of the use of slave labor, which curses whatever soil it touches, converting Edens into wildernesses, and visiting scenes of natural beauty and fruitfulness with unthrift and anprofitableness! Strange it is, that our whole people cannot be brought to see the evils of such a system in their true light, and to conclude that its speedy removal would be a blessing to the community, in an economical as well as a moral point

I confess that the dollar-and-cent view of the slavery question, broached above, is not a favorite one with me. I prefer to contemplate the subject in its moral aspects—in the light which flashed conviction to my own mind; but I am willing to become all things to all men in this respect. And now, if there be any reader of the Era who is still skeptical as to the pecuniary advantages of Freedom, I would advise him just to take a peep into this, or some similar neighborhood, and in vestigate for himself! An honest glance or two will be sufficient to convince him of the truth; and, once convinced, he will not wonder that a system which puts the plainest dictates of justice at defiald everywhere be enstamped with palpable evidence of its own inherent unrighteous

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The newspapers frequently contain such facts as the following, showing the benefits of low post-From the Old Colony Gazette.

SALEM POST OFFICE.—The following comparison of the returns for the quarters ending June 30, of the years 1846 and 1847, shows a great increase of the business of the Salem Post Office: Nett proceeds. Letters mailed - \$1,565.31 20,936

17,822 - 1,377.32

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the New York correspondent of the Era. NEW YORK, August 2.

at 8 1-4, and 500 kegs fair at 10 1-2 cents. Sales of 150 by shoulders at 6 1-4 cents. Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot-by Telegraph

NEW YORK, August 3-2 P. M. The European news received by Telegraph has caused a decline in breadstuffs, though this morning there was an increasing demand. Genesee floor, \$5.50 a \$5.62 1-2, and Michigan, \$5.25. Southern flour nominal at the same figures. Corn meal is dull at \$2.50 a \$2.62 1-2.

Some inquiry for new wheat, but no sales have taken place. Prices are lower.

Some inquiry for corn, and 20,000 bushels were sold at 60 a 61 cents for mixed, and 65 cents for yellow.

Outs are less in request, and prices have declined, with sales at 48 a 49 cents per bushel.

The provision market is heavy, and prices hardly sustained.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot-by Telegraph PHILADELPHIA, August 3-2 P. M. The flour market is yet unsettled, dealers awaiting the rivate advices by the steamer. Sellers to-day of Pennsy ania brands at \$6, and no buyers. The stock of flour light, born meal dull, and noninal at \$3.

Keceipts of wheat light. Seliers of white to-day at \$1.25, ithout buyers. Oats, 48 a 50 cents. Kye, 75 a 78 cents.

There is less inquiry for provisions, and prices rather require.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

From the Baltimore, August 3—P. M.

—The receipt of the Hibernia's advices yesterdar

freet of completely unsettling our market. The sur

ousness prime new Maryland red wheat at §1.20. Nothing doing in corr—prices nominal at 70 a 75 cents for white and yellow. Sales of new oats at 60 cents. Rye, 70 cents.

Beef Cattle.—Sales at \$2.50 a \$4 per 160 pounds on the hoot, equal to \$5.37 a \$7.50 nett, and averaging \$3.37 gross.

Hogs.—Sales to a moderate extent at \$6.50 a \$6.75.

Provisions.—Rather more demand. Mess beef at \$14 a \$15; No. 1 at \$13 a \$13.50; and prime at \$10 a \$10.50. Bacon at former rates. Shoulders at 7 1-2 cents; some parcels at 7 3-4 cents, and choice lots at 8 a 8 1-4 cents. Sides at 9 1-2 a 9 3-4 cents. Hams 9 a 10 1-2 cents. Lard in kegs at 10 cents, and in barrels at 9 1-2 cents.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

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of a hole religious case, leng thiner the entoring supervisions of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh, and Sir David Brewster, and representing more particularly the Free Church movement in Scotland.

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New York, May 17, 1847.

From the Saturday Rambler. A ROUGH DIAMOND.

More than half a century ago, a Scotchman, named David, made his appearance and settled in the north end of Boston. From what part of the land of cakes he came, what was his cognomen, or how or where he had lived previously, it is not our present purpose to inquire. Let it suffice that he was a man. His features were coarse and harsh, after the most approved Lowland Scotch pattern; and, in figure, he was tall, gaunt, broad-shouldered, and big-boned. Immediately on his arrival, he addicted himself unremittingly to the hardest kind of manual labor, and soon gained the reputation of the best drain-delver and well-sinker in the city. Rough was he in speech, uncouth was he in dialect; caustic and severe was his language and niggardly were his habits: for all of which causes he was pretty generally disliked by his neighbors during his lifetime. He was never known to purchase aught for himself beyond the bare necessaries of life. On his family he enjoined constant industry and frugality. He stigmatized the poor, in mass, as lazy, worthless vagabonds; and was never seen to give any of them a dustry and scrupulous honesty were qualities which it was impossible not to respect.

In the beginning, he had bought a small tenfoot tenement, of two rooms, and in it he lived till the day of his death. Yet he grew rich. With his savings, and the accumulated interest thereof, he bought many small buildings, calculated for abodes of the poor. He did not, however, grow indolent, or vain, or proud, as he grew rich; perity wrought no change in that iron old man. Hot or cold, wet or dry, David might daily be found at the bottom of some excavation, bare legged, with his coat off, and the sweat streaming from his brow. Very rigorous he was in exacting punctual payment of his rents, scolding abominably at the least delay; and yet David was never known to distress a widow or a sick person who had shown himself willing to work when well. reputation of an insatiable, grasping, miserly tyrant and oppressor; indeed, of a kind of Caledo-

It was not uncommon in David's neighborhood. especially among his tenants, for persons in dis-tress to find relief at their door when they least expected it, in the shape of a cord of wood, a barrel of flour, a pair of blankets, or the like; but no one knew the source whence these bounties flowed. had stirred the compassion of benevolent persons, who cared not to have their good deeds known of men; or, it might be that the donors were wasting pains and money in vain attempts to shame the Scot out of his hard humor. How much did that common liar, Madam Common Report, wrong the old Scotchman!

But it was not to be denied that David could be charitable, though those who admitted the fact qualified it by adding that it was only in his own way—when it cost him nothing. No one was more ready to lift a fallen horse, or to watch with the sick, or treated them more tenderly than he did-all without intermitting his daily toil. Once he was called to sit with a child that had the croup. On the third evening, the doctor called, and prescribed a draught, to be taken at a prescribed hour, without fail, or the infant would in evitably die. He then retired, and weary David, after reiterated admonitions to the nurse to awaken him in time to administer the potion, settled him-self in an arm chair by the bedside, and allowed

sleep to prevail over him.

While he slumbered, one Goody Lolliposs, an excellent neighbor and thorough gossip, happened in, unfortunately; and forthwith a consultation took place between the nurse and her over the sick bed. The worthy old ladies considered the cause and the phases of the disease, tasted and smelt the prescription, and arrived at the conclusion, nem. con., (David being asleep,) that the physic did not look wholesome, and that it was best not to administer it. It was near morning when the Scotchman awoke.

The child was dead long before, and the nurse had been afraid to awaken him. He rubbed his eyes, and asked at what hour the babe had departed. At two o'clock, she replied. The dose was to have been given at twelve. He looked, and saw it on the mantel. Frowning, he asked her why she had not obeyed his and the doctor's com-She did not know; she meant no harm. At

any rate, two heads were better than one, if one was a doctor's. Neighbor Lolliposs had just dropped in, and tasted the phial, and it tasted a kind of curious, so they had thought it best for the child not to take it

" You thought !" cried David, fearfully incensed. "You b-h! and so you and that auld faggot have murdered the bairn !" With that, he smote the woman with his stick

more than once. She sued him for it, and ob tained one cent damages. Surely that was a righteous verdict; if ever man was justifiable in inflicting a most unmerciful drubbing, surely David was. One day, a poor old woman, at whose door a load of wood had just been dropped, by some means discovered that David was her Good Samaritan,

and inferred, justly, too, that he was the unknown benefactor of the poor of the North End. She ran to his house with all the speed gratitude could inspire, east herself, sobbing aloud, at his feet, and, with uplifted hands, exclaimed-"O, Mr. W—! you! you, whom everybody calls a miser! you! But the poor widow knows of your goodness; and all the neighborhood shall

"Haud yere tongue, ye daft jade," said the im-

movable old man. "Gang yere ways hame, and dinna cleave me wi'yere clishmaclavers; and mind, ye dinna say naething to naebody. I'll hae a' th puir widows in toon aboot me; gin yere nae the Thus lived that grim old man, careless of the

world's ways and the world's opinions; reckless of the sympathies and amenities of life; dispensing good in secret, in his humble, but useful and honorable career; like the starless night, which, though gloomy to the eye, sends fresh life to the flowers, and new vigor to man and beast. And so he died, neither asking nor receiving sympathy from any but his own children. His for-tune has long been distributed or dissipated, and there is none left to mourn for rough, honest Davy. not one. His daughter had his remains conveyed to Mount Auburn, and erected a stone to his me ory, which, could he have foreseen, he would have rebuked on his deathbed, as a needless and extravagant expense. But, slept he without a stone God would, notwithstanding, know where to find him, when the last trump shall sound the final

AN ORIENTAL GLIMPSE.

The Christian Reflector publishes an interesting letter from Mrs. Judson, late "Fanny Forester,"

"Twenty weeks from the day on which we went aboard, we anchored off Amherst; and the next Monday morning were lowered into a Bur-mese boat, to proceed up to Maulmain. I was most agreeably disappointed by my first view of the land of palms and mosquitoes. Our boat was very much like a long watering-trough, whittled to a point at each end, and we were all nestled like a parcel of caged fowls, under a low bamboo cover, from which it was not easy to look out But the shore, alongside of which we were pushed up stream by the might of muscle, was brilliant with its unpruned luxuriance of verdure and birds, and flowers.

"Here some strange tree drooped its long trailers to the water, there the white rice bird, or a gayer stranger, with chameleon neck and crimson wing, coquetted with it neighbor, and the wealth of green bending below; and then followed rich soms of new shapes and hues, and bearing new names, some in clusters, and some in lon amber wreaths, stained here and there with lemon and vermilion, and all bearing that air of slum us richness which I believe is a characteristic of the Indian climate. Our oarsmen were Am herst Christians, who seemed as wild with joy as the birds themselves, (not that they were particularly bird-like in any other respect,) and there was laughing and chattering enough to make any heart merry. The first, being a universal lan-guage, I had no difficulty in understanding; but the latter sounded to me even more outlandish than their gaudy patsoes, bare, brawny shoulders, and turbaned heads, appeared to the eye.

"To my taste, Maulmain is a beautiful place, with its curious, weather-stained houses, set down in spacious compounds, which are hedged round by the bamboo, and filled with tropic fruit tree To my taste, I say, because tastes differ widely and mine, having been formed on the model of American country life, would not be difficult to please. I have been told, however, by English ladies, that there were few towns in the East so entirely unexceptionable as a residence in every respect. For Rangoon, whither we came a little more than a week since, I cannot say so Maulmain has sprung up within the last fifteen years, and has all the sweet freshness of its youth about it; but Rangoon is an old dilapidated town, with no specimens of architectural splendor, for romance to spread a single feather by, crumbling in its narrow streets, but, still, more than half in

"The Government buildings are deserted, some

the ground to money-making foreigners—Greeks and Armenians, Mussulmen, Jews, and a few English and Chinese. There are two Englishmen, ship captains, residing there now. Our house ("Green Turban's Den," as we have named it, since it is nearer that than a lodge, or a hall, or a since it is nearer that than a lodge, or a hall, or a that we may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God." It is a lamentable truth that the church at the present day is, to a great degree, converted over to the world. The religion of the church is so little better than that of the world that were than cottage) is on a Moorman street—an upper story, with a Jew's shop beneath it. It looks a little little to be gained by an exchange. Is it any like civilization to see the children in their wide trousers, usually of crimson cotton, and their throughout our land? Is it any wonder there white close-fitting robes above, trudging off to are no more revivals? The church has become a is probably only to jabber the Koran; but it mars the picture some to watch from day to day and find no girls among tnem.

"The Burmese women go into the street as openly as the men, but the wife of the true Mussulman never feels the fresh sin was a possible of the true Mussulma Hereupon, I should like to propound a question to physicians, but I forbear. Money is a Moorto physicians, but I forbear. Money is a Moorman's god, as the Jew; and trade, trade, I think, must be the burden of his prayers to Allah. It is very certain that not a miser of them in this is very certain that not a miser of them in this stripped of every right, and shut out from the light of God's Holy Truth. Said the Rev. C. C. crust or a penny. For all that, his untiring industry and scrupulous honesty were qualities get them a berth for the night in a Boston watchhouse. The old Abrahamite below is far the Romans, gives of the heathen world, will apply quietest; but even his hurried voice, laden with Hebrew accents, sometimes makes its way up lie, blaspheme, are slothful, envious, malicious, Hebrew accents, sometimes makes its way up through the floor. As I write, I glance down into the street, and see a Burman priest, distinguishabene, are slothful, envious, malicious, inventors of evil things, deceiving, covenant breakers, implacable, unmerciful. Numbers of ble by the shaven head, and dirty yellow pasto, the negroes do not go to church, and cannot tell hugging the vessels in which he receives alms to his breast, and glancing first at one side of the so much as the Ten Commandments read and exstreet and then the other, it appears to me, a little anxiously. No one seems inclined to pay him any attention, and I am afraid the poor fellow will get no breakfast, unless he turns some corner the Synod of South Carolina, Dec. 5, 1833: where he will find more Boodhism.

"From my window I can see the tips of several pagados; and, through the openings of a bamboo public, there are over two millions of human beroof opposite, I catch glimpses of a cross crownings, in the condition of heathen, and in some rereof opposite, I catch glimpses of a cross crowning a Romish church. The Catholics can do To drunken, idle, or extravagant tenants, he was inexorable as fate; and thereby he acquired the now, as the alarm of poor 'Father Bruno,' at an ber of ministers in the slaveholding States, but a invasion which he appears to consider a rising up of the arch fiend himself, clearly evinces. The new king is a rigid Boodhist, and all foreign religions are on a par in his eyes. Boodhism never new king is a rigid Boodhist, and all loreign territories are on a par in his eyes. Boodhism never was more popular throughout the empire than now. slaveholding States, built expressly for their use. * * They have no Bibles, to read at use. * * * They have no family alters; easion to impose a fine upon a Mussulman, or any was generally supposed that David's cruelty other foreigner, instead of receiving the money MANIFESTO

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AMERICA. The question, then, which presents itself to us is, "at what point of corruption is secession justi-fiable? We answer, whenever a body becomes so corrupt that the laws of Christ are inoperative, or su-perseded by the laws and regulations of men The church of Christ is a community under the government of Christ's laws, and no other community can, in any proper sense, claim to be Christ's church. See Con. Faith, Ch. XXV. Form of Gov. Ch. I, Sec. 7. Book of Dis. Ch. I. Sec. 1. Also, Eph. 2: 19, 20. To tell us, that we are to stay in such a body so long as we are olerated in speaking our sentiments, is to meet us with a mere assumption, when we are inquiring for truth. That the laws of Christ are entirely inoperative, so far as slavery is concerned, in both the great Presbyterian organizations, as bodies, is too notorious to need proof. We could not, therefore, longer continue in such a connection without bringing guilt upon our own souls.

There is another consideration bearing upon

this point worthy of notice. It is the temptation o which we expose our own souls by remaining in such a connection. The Lord Jesus has taught us to pray, "lead us not into temptation. but deliver us from evil." He who prays this prayer, and yet voluntarily puts himself in the way of temperation, is guilty of mocking God. We are continually liable to become assimilated in charac ter to those with whom we associate.

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen; Yet seen too off, familiar with her face, We first endure, then PITY, then EMBRACE!"

The truth of this sentiment has been strikingly xemplified in the case of some of our brethren. who once were zealous in the cause of the slave, but who, owing to their ecclesiastical connections, are now either silent, or the open apologizers for We dare not continue to expose on souls to a like temptation. "He that trusteth his own heart is a fool." It was for this reason (2 Cor. 6: 17,) "Wherefore, come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will re

ceive you." 2. Our duty to the Church of Christ demanded it Three things are necessary to the prosperity of the church: purity of doctrine—purity of practice—and a judicious, vigilant application of discipline. Without these, you may, it is true, build up a large organization of professors, but when the work is finished, it is nothing but a colossal body f corruption, and abominable putrefaction, the mell of which is offensive to the nostrils of infinite holiness. Such organizations are worth nothng in the great work of the world's renovation. Nay, they are worse than useless—they are huge masses of rubbish in the high way of holiness! The rubbish must be removed before the car of Christ's salvation can roll on to its goal. These three great requisites of a prosperous church we could not obtain by remaining in the existing ororm one in which these things could be secured.

But further: a candid, impartial observer of

things must be satisfied that the pro-slavery churches of America are the great propagandists of infidelity in our day. Men of the world are accustomed to judge of the merits of Christianity, not by the Bible, but by the church; or, in other words, by the exemplification of Christianity which they see in the lives of its professors. With such a text book, how could it well be otherwise than that men should form an unfavorable opinion of our holy religion? When men of the world look into the church, and see nestling in her osom abominations at which heathenism blushes, and turns away with loathing; when they see ministers of the Gospel, elders, and church mem-bers, trading in the "merchandise of Babylon"— the "bodies and souls of men"—selling Christ in the person of his down-trodden poor, and selling the Holy Spirit for a premium; when they see ministers of the gospel vieing with politicians in party drill, and scramble after place and power, seeking "honor one of another, and not the honor that cometh from God only;" when, we say, men of the world see these things in the church, how can it be otherwise than that infidelity should abound? Yet all these things, humiliating as they are to the Christian soul, may be and are seen in both branches of the Presbyterian church, and, so far as the organizations as a whole are con-cerned, they exist without a rebuke! Do we take pleasure in saying these things? God being our udge, our souls have mourned over this state of things for years past, while we have been protesting against them, and we find no pleasure now eaking of them; nor should we do so, but with the hope of bringing about a better state of things. Infidels have laid aside Paine, and Hume, and Bolingbroke, and Voltaire, and now point, with a sneer of derisive triumph, to the church, as full refutation of the doctrines of Christianity. And the argument is the most effective one ev wielded by them. The result is, that both the nation and the church are growing up together on the same platform of practical infidelity. Duty to the church of Christ, then, required that we should withdraw from such a connection; for so long as we remained in it, we were, by that very nct, solemnly testifying to the world, that the

either directly or indirectly.
3. Duty to the world demanded it. The church, with her means of grace, is God's instrumentality for the conversion of the world. "Ye are the light of the world." "Let your light so shine before men, that others, seeing your good works may glorify your Father which is in heaven. "Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt has lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under the foot of men But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light." Men are rational, intelligent beings, and must be dealt with as such. God thus treats a little more than a week since, I cannot say so them, and so must we if we would be the instrument. Indeed, the two places are so utterly unlike as to preclude any attempt at comparison. Waylman has convergent that the property of the state of their conversion. Rational beings always act from motive. A sinner, before he gives up his sins, must first be convinced that his sins are wrong, that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and that the way of holiness is a better way. In short, if you wish to induce an intelligent being to exchange one thing for another, or one course of life for another, you must first convince him that he will gain something by it; for who will

character of the church was such as we approved.

We can never consent to give such testimony,

remove the town from the river's edge, and leave ness. "Be not conformed to this world; but be that of the world, that men of the world see wonder that there is such a spiritual dearth school, with their satchels on their shoulders, even though we know that the extent of their learning men seek to enter it? Dear brethren, does not duty to the impenitent world demand that we should withdraw from such corrupt organizations,

penly as the men, but the wife of the true Mus-ulman never feels the fresh air upon her cheek.

4. Duty to the suffering slave demands it. Here are three million of our fellow beings, in this country, created in the image of the same God, without hope, and without God in the world— NATION OF HEATHEN IN OUR VERY MIDST." "Who would credit it, that in these years of re-vival and benevolent effort, in this Christian Respects in a worse condition. * * * We ven-ture the assertion, that if we take the whole num-

heir apparent, pounds and cooks the rice for the priests with his own hands; and when he has ochave no minister to address to them the consolations of the Gospel, nor to bury them with solemn himself, he kindly advises the poor wretch to present it to the priests, and so buy merit for native of Tennessee: "The concentrated recolpresent it to the priests, and so buy merit for both—one profiting by the gift, the other by the suggestion. All Mussulmandom has been thrown into consternation of late, by the report that his from the known walk of that slave, to believe him from the known walk of that slave, to believe him most Boodhistical majesty, in an extreme fit of piety, had obliged three of their brethren to eat

Jones again: "Of the professors of religion among Jones again : "Of the professors of religion among them, there are many of questionable piety, who occasion the different churches, great trouble in discipline, for they are extremely ignorant, and frequently are guilty of the grossest vices."

TO BE CONTINUED. For the National Era.

ERCILDOM, CHESTER Co., PENN., July 18, 1847. No. 24 of the Era, dated June 17, never reached us, but I had the opportunity of a hasty perusal of that number while absent from home, and have been postponing some criticisms upon an editorial article in it, in hopes it would yet reach us, that I might have the article before me. That not havbeen the case, I shall make up the deficiency as best I may from memory, and a quotation from it in the Liberator of June 25, with comments by

the editor. With the important part of thes

comments I fully agree, leaving each one to judge for himself of the spirit which dictated the bal-The drift of the Era's article was to caution travellers from the free States, and elsewhere be-yond the bounds of slavery, against the too common fact of being misled, on visiting the slave States, by witnessing greater external comforts enjoyed by such slaves as passed under their no-tice, than they had been led to anticipate—and therefore hastily conclude, from such a cursory glance at the "institution," that, "after all," slavery is quite tolerable. Such travellers will probably see a few house slaves seemingly possessed of a fair share of the animal comforts of food and clothing, and straightway they write letters to their friends at home, or for some periodical paper, declaring the slaves "well fed and clothed," and therefore "well off." The Era has very timely and suitably pointed out the fallacy of men being because their animal wants may be regarded, while the mental and moral are totally disregarded-indeed, smothered-or, if partially dvertisements as enhancing the market value of the slave—thus trading in souls, and bartering in

the manifestations of the divine in man. Thus far we have no differences of opinion; but the next step the editor of the Era falls into the same error he is striving to guard others against; or, at least, his language would mislead others into a kindred error, viz: that in the matter of food and clothing, labor, and "cruel punishments," the slaves who came under his observation had little cause to complain.

We speak only of what we have seen in Virginia." What part of Virginia, and how much of it? Several districts, or one? Or one or two families? The affirmations of the Era imply considerable scope in the mind of the reader. They imply, at least, a district or districts of Virginia; and yet how could the editor make such affirmations of further application, at most, than the few families he may have visited? Nay, I affirm he could not make such affirmations, with safety, in regard to even a few families. What does he, or any other sojourner there, know of the "bacon," the "corn meal," the amount of labor performed, the cruel punishments? Was he lurking, unseen by the master, for days and nights in the kitchen, the slave quarters, the bushes and by-places of the plantation? Did he see the food easured out, witness the toil performed, and appen not to see a man or woman flogged? Did get his statements from the masters or from the slaves? If from either, I demur. The former is inadmissible; and from the latter, good for noth-

ing, unless the slaves knew who was their querist.

A few years since, the law interfered and ressued a bound child from a very pious family in this community, on account of cruel treatment and had our friend Bailey have visited in this family, or have listened to their testimony about the treatment of the child, think you he would have heard of "cruel punishments?" Again: the papers have just been filled with an account of a nice, rich lady in Philadelphia beating a little colored girl almost to death, for merely a suspected fault, of which she proved innocent; yet, would a visiter have known anything of this, or of the la-bor she performed, or of the kind and quantity of her food, even though such visiter might have been an inmate of the house for days, or even weeks? Are Virginians more humane, just, and kind, than Pennsylvanians? Does the human mind vary so much in its texture, that powers here but partially delegated and authorized over minors are nevertheless most shamefully abused and vice lated, in the atrocious and brutal deeds of cruelty not unfrequently coming to PUBLIC notice-while there, (Virginia,) the slave-owner enjoys, at his own discretion, (or virtually so—the rules of tes-timony rendering any qualification unnecessary,) the most dangerous powers, almost unlimited in their scope over equal human beings, without any special or necessary manifestations of abuse That enjoying an unquestioned monopoly of these dangerous powers over man does not necessarily operate on the mind of its possessor so far that the operate on the mind of its possessor so far that the slaves of Virginia would "have" but "small cause of complaint," were they "created to live by bread means of his master, and he and his family may

Prove this to me, and then the process will be eer. mainly completed whereby Virginians will not only be demonstrated to be far superior to us Pennsylvanians in justice and humanity, but it will be demonstrated that they are not men, governed by the passions and propensities of men, but

eings of a higher order. That absolute slaves, in Virginia or anywhere else, are "generally treated with humanity"—that they have plenty of bacon and corn meal"—that cruel punishments are rare"—that they do not work harder or longer than the laborers of the free States"—is all unphilosophical, and contrary to the nature of things and the history of man through long ages of servitude and oppression The obvious reasons in proof of this philosophical law of slavery I would gladly give, were it necessary, illustrated by copious details in practice, as exhibited in Virginia and other slaveholding com-

Cruelty and deprivation, then, is the rule—is the law of slavery, physically as well as mentally and morally—necessarily; not that Virginians are less just and humane than other people, but because they are not more humane than the rest of mankind. That there may be exceptions to this rule. is true also; but such cases are unnatural, and the humanity which leads slaveholders to act so unnaturally prompts them to emancipate: while retaining their osition, as fancied owners of their species, tempts them to become natural slaveholders.

The editor of the Era, then, may have seen some uch unnatural slaveholders; but the language he makes use of, in allusion to them and their slaves, I think justly subject to animadversion on the "The Government buildings are deserted, some of the fine tanks that it used to boast filled with rubbish, the most dry, the gates taken away, and the stockade in most roots to the fine tanks that it used to boast filled with rubbish, the most dry, the gates taken away, and the stockade in most roots to the fill data for the stockade in most roots. The bearing of these remarks upon the impression that a considerable section of Virginia is occupied by such slaveholders—besides the rubbish, the most dry, the gates taken away, and question before us is obvious. If the church is is occupied by such slavenoiders—besides the the stockade in most parts laid flat for street pave— ever the instrument of the world's conversion, equally erroneous impression it would make upon were wounded.

ments. And such pavements! Corduroy roads are nothing to them. This desolation is occasioned by the last king's having made an attempt to the must be a distinction between the religion of the world, as marked as the difference between light and darkthat a brief sojourn among slaveholders, and par-taking of their hospitalities, enables one to judge of their humanity, and the treatment meted out

to their slaves. But even should he have met with these excep tions to the general rule, (of which fact I doubt the sufficiency of his evidence,) still he could not have weighed the import of his words when he affirmed, in substance, that if "men were created to live by bread alone," they would be "well off," even if robbed of all their earnings, provided a portion of these earnings were expended in admin-

Cruelty, and nothing but cruelty, belongs to the system of slavery; it is part of it-clings to it always. Show me a slave well treated with clothing, food, general kindness-does it argue in be half of the system? Is it any part of it? Is it a necessary accompanying attendant? By no means. These are all extraneous attendants, which the slave cannot command, but which the freeman can enjoy if he so elects. Cruelty the slave cannot -the freeman can. Cruelty belongs to slavery—comfort and happiness do not. Comfort and happiness belong to freedom—cruelty does not. I must close for the present, but may recur to the general subject in future. Meanwhile, if the Virginians think that I have wronged them, their

redress is at hand—the Era is open to them.

With the editor I judge I differ but little in opinion, when he comes to review his article, written, I presume, as editors must, without a careful examination of each and every paragraph Nevertheless, it appeared too important to me to be overlooked; and I have endeavored to state my objections to it, with that frankness which should ever characterize the discussion of princi ples and differences of opinion between co-labor-J. FULTON, Jun.

REPLY.

We appreciate the humanity of our friend, which prompts him to watch with jealousy any statement that may tend to lessen the horror which we all ought to feel at witnessing a tremendous scene of human oppression, and can easily understand how, in view of the universally admitted fact, that the possession of despotic power naturally leads to its abuse, he finds it difficult to credit our representation. Still, we must be just to all men-nor will it do, in obedience to any theory, however reasonable and true, generally, to deny facts attested by evidence which must con-

vince him to whom it is submitted. We have been twice, of late years, in Virginia. and have sojourned in several counties, among many relations. Let us state, once for all, that it was impossible for us to be deceived, in regard to the facts we admitted. And we are glad it is so. Strange, indeed, would it be, if no impression had been made upon the minds of slaveholders, nothing effected for the melioration of the condition of the slaves, in any section, after sixteen years' direct agitation of the subject.

Lest any of our readers may have forgotten the true character of the article, a portion of which our friend dissents from, we republish it. They will see that the language is clear, precise, of the voters elect him President. guarded; and that each paragraph has such a relation to the others, that an opponent might easily misrepresent us, by garbling it.

From the National Era of June 17.

Not unfrequently Northerners, who, at home. have been zealous in their denunciations of slavery, more from feeling than principle, change their views on visiting the South. Their sympathies have been over-excited by pictures of cruelty and privation among the slaves, and when, by personal observation, they find that the reality does not answer to the description, there is a sud-den revulsion of sentiment, and they become the apologists of slavery. An adventurer from Maine, visiting a neighborhood in Virginia, in which we ately passed a few days, made it his first business to inquire of an innkeeper where the places were in which slave-breeding for the market was carried on. He supposed it was the principal business of the community! Another, from Ohio, turned a complete summerset. After having made his observation of the manner in which the slaves lived, he remarked, that slavery was "a mighty bad thing in theory, but quite comfortable in

We said to the gentleman who told us this, that he might take it for granted that all such persons never looked beyond the surface of things. They might be furious at home, but their zeal was the effect of mere sympathy, or a distempered fancy. They never went beyond the externals of slavery; its real evil they did not understand.

ces are concerned, the slaves, where they came under our observation, were comfortably situated and, if they possessed no other than an animal nature, they would have small cause of complaint Their little houses are better than many a logcabin we have seen in the West. They plenty of bacon and corn meal, and, in many cases, their own truck patches. Nor do they work harder or longer than the laborers of the free Cruel punishments are rare, and the lash States. is not in frequent use. In a word, so far as their animal nature is concerned, they are generally treated with humanity. We speak only of what we have seen in Virginia. It is this fact that de-ceives those Northerners who have been trained to abhor slavery merely on account of its physical cruelties. Travelling in such a State as Virginia. and not seeing these, forthwith you have letters from them in the newspapers, the burden of which is, how well off the negroes are! Did they ever read the fable of the fat dog and lean one? The leek hide and plump form were very inviting till the mark of the collar was seen on the neck! If man were created to live by bread alone, then were the slaves of Virginia well off. But, is there a free man, however poor and wretched, that would sell his liberty for a mess of pottage? The consciousness in a man that he is his own master; that he may go and come when he pleases; judge, speak, act for himself; that he depends upon his own right arm; may be the architect of his own fortunes; that he owes implicit obedience to but One—the Supreme Ruler—ennobles him, develops his energies, makes his manhood a blessing and an honor, is an essential condition to progress. The consciousness in a man that he is a slave, no matter how fat, and sleek, and well provided for,

degrades, debases, curses him.

The free laborer may rise to the most honora ble station. Progress is the law of Freedom. The slaves, as a class, are perpetually stagnant. They wear from one generation to another the same terrible brand—goods and chattels—and society regards them, not as responsible, intelligent, members of its organization, but as a part of its

"Mighty bad in theory, but comfortable enough in practice!" A part of the theory of slavery is, that ignorance is the best state of its subjects; and the laws secure this state, by prohibiting under severe penalties, the teaching of slaves to read and write. These laws are enforced to this extent: no schools are allowed among slaves, no ystem of education is tolerated, and if, here and there, the children of a family teach the house slaves to read, the laws wink, because the evil is so limited. The practice here, then, conforms to the theory. The ignorance of the slave is the interest of the State. And yet, because well fed and sheltered, he is well off! The slaveholder himself cannot but despise the shallow Northerner guilty of such twattle Finally, the poor bondman knows not how long

find themselves under the hammer of the auction-eer. What will his neat hut, and well cultivated garden-patch, and abundant fare, then avail him? The father and mother see each other and their children for the last time, and the rest of their lonely existence they drag out upon a sugar or

rice plantation.

Let it not be said these are the mere incidents of the system. Physical cruelty and privation are the incidents. The law does not authorize either; in many cases, it aims to provide against both, alhough, after all, its safeguards are nothing, where the master is wanting in humanity. But the moral evils we have just noticed are essentials, not ncidents. The law authorizes the master to sell his slaves as he pleases, and, in many cases, com-pels their sale, without the slightest regard to family ties. The law, by securing to the master all the nett earnings of the slaves, necessarily keeps them down forever on the dead level of abject poverty. And the law, not leaving it op-tional with the master to teach his slaves or not.

sternly forbids them to be taught. Now, these are essential and perpetual parts of the slave system. There is, there can be, no slaveholding without them. But, all this the superficial Northerner passes over; and because, where he has travelled, the slaves have good huts to live in, and plenty to eat, and are neither worked hard nor often punished, he begins to think slavery comfortable enough in practice!

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT .- A large rock, a few days ago, was precipitated from the brow of Coal Hill. lear Pittsburg, upon the school-house of Mr. Chivers. Five children, named John Davis, Charles Doran, M. Richards, Oliver McMirch, and J. Cassiday, were instantly crushed to death.

John Craig, J. Johnson, and Robert McCorcle,

For the National Era. To the Editor : Your known liberality in admitting communica tions, when you do not coincide with the senti-ments thereof, induces me to ask you to publish

Dr. Bailey: I have just returned from the funeral of the late Colonel Hardin, and my mind is the following: NATIONAL CONVENTION. so full of sad and solemn thoughts, I cannot for The LIBERTY NATIONAL CORRESPONDING COM ar addressing you a line on the subject. Colonel MITTEE having issued a call for a Nominating Convention, to be held at Buffalo, on the 20th and 21st October, all hands and all hearts should unite Hardin was a native of Kentucky, an elder in the Presbyterian church in this place, and a Mexican Warrior. He has been distinguished for his many social and amiable qualities in domestic life, in preparing for it. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed amongst us, as to the beloved as a citizen, successful as a lawyer, and propriety of calling such a Convention, since i popular as a representative of the Whig party, both in the State and National Legislatures. He as been done by a Committee duly authorized individual opinion on mere questions of expediency ought cheerfully to yield to their decision. was also general of the militia in this State, and is still here familiarly known as "General Harevery Liberty party man ought now to go to work and make that Convention worthy of the din," though he held only a Colonel's commission in the Mexican army.

Few men, amid the trials and temptations of cause of Freedom. public life, have been more successful in main-taining an upright and consistent character in all-

That Convention will be called upon, as in former times, to declare the principles and the mission of the Liberty party, and, so far as may be, to arouse the nation, and induce every man to join us, and rid our country of its greatest evil.

The transfer of the principles and the mission of the Liberty party, and, so far as may be, to arouse the nation, and induce every man to join us, and rid our country of its greatest evil. But the chief, and, all things considered, perhaps the most important part or its business, will be him; and all the glare of glory which flippant orathe most important part of its business, will be the selection of suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United ing flags and blazing cannon may kindle at his grave, can never dissipate the gloom. When Gen-States. Until our Convention shall have met and made its selection, the question as to who are most suitable persons to be selected, is a fair one for discussion, and to which no Liberty man can object. The masses should have their minds made Christmas dinner with them this season. He has left a wife and four little children. When he up, that they may select delegates who will carry

We have the men, and that Convention should designate such, whose past course furnishes a guarantee that they are worthy to lead the Liberty party, and, at the same time, whose talents and character commend them to the confidence of all

who would oppose Slavery.

It has been a leading principle with the Liberty party, that if a man held no political fellowship with slaveholders, and was right and true on the question of Slavery, his belief or disbelief on other olitical questions should not be a subject of in quiry. Hence, men in favor of a National Bank nd of a Sub-Treasury, of a Tariff and of Free Trade, have met in harmony, and united in the support of candidates, without reference to their views on these subjects.

Such I suppose to be now the principles of the

Liberty party; and that, in making a selection of candidates, our Convention will not be influenced by the opinions of our distinguished men on extraneous questions. Some of our Liberty party editors, however, seem disposed to proscribe members of our party, if they entertain, or at least if they express, opinions on any other political question than that of Slavery. Witness their course in regard to Gerrit Smith. This gentleman, who says he still belongs to the Liberty party, in the exercise of his rights, has seen fit to give his views on most of the political questions which are now before the people. His views correspond ng with those of a Convention held at Mac New York, that Convention nominated him for President, notwithstanding his published decla ration that he wished not to be the candidate of any party for any office. Having made known his wishes previous to his nomination, he cannot, as he fears God and desires to be useful to his fellow-men, say that he will not serve, if a majority

Because Mr. Smith's principles have commended him to the support of another party, some of our papers insist that he must not be the candidate of the Liberty party. Among them, is the Charter Oak. In that paper of July 22, we find the following extraordinary sentiments:

"Mr. Smith's acceptance of the Macedon Lock Convention we regard as a virtual renunciation the Liberty party, and it would be an utter abandonment of self-respect for that party to nominate him. For one, our views of duty must be greatly modified before we could consent, in any way, to endorse what we conceive to be the imracticabilities of the Macedon 'Liberty League Their ultra-radical notions we repudiate with all didate beyond our own ranks, we should certainly prefer a sound Anti-Slavery While to an Anti-Slavery Free Trader. We are in favor of keeping these minor issues out of the canvass alto And again:

"No man accepting the nomination of that clique can, for a moment, be thought of as a candidate of the Liberty party, without a sacrifice of consistency and self-respect. We have a high regard, personally, for Gerrit Smith, but we could not give him our vote for the Presidency, while e even seems to approve of the singular dogmas of the Macedon Convention." What is this but establishing a new test for the

Liberty party? If a man "seems to approve" (does not disavow) the principles of the Macedon Convention, he is not to be supported. Even Convention, he is not to be supported. Even Anti-Slavery Whigs" (?) are to be preferred. will see by the St. Louis papers. You are aware that the two assemblies of the Presbyterian church Let such sentiments as these be proclaimed as the doctrines of the Liberty party, and most of its supporters will leave it. The "dogmas" of the Macedon Convention consist in a declaration of entiments; and to most of these, at least threefourths of the Liberty men of the country would subscribe. It is true they differ from that Conention as to the expediency of now adopting them as the creed of the party, while they approve of

Many of the friends of the slave have long desired GERRIT SMITH to be a candidate for Presilent; and the only reason why he has not been rought forward has been, the understanding that would decline. Since his nomination by the Macedon Convention, it is established as a act, that he will not decline. He is a candidate. and, no matter what other Liberty man may be ominated, Mr. Smith will receive most of the Anti-Slavery votes of the State of New York; pass wholly by our infamous code of Black Laws, which, if sustained by the Dey of Algiers, would and, whether nominated at our Convention or not it is probable that electoral tickets for him and Elihu Burritt will be formed in all the free States

Why should not Mr. SMITH be nominated by the National Liberty Convention? It is said that, by nominating him, the Liberty party would endorse the principles of the Macedon Convention. No such thing. The man only would be endorsed. Our Convention could, if it pleased reaffirm the old doctrines of the One Idea; and thus, while condemning tests in others, they would ow that they did not themselves establish any The nomination of Mr. Smith by our Conver

on would unite all the Anti-Slavery voters, while, if another candidate is selected, we go be fore the people with two Liberty candidates, and ur Convention will have great difficulty in finding a better Abolitionist, or one in whom all classes ave more confidence. The nomination of Mr. Smith is not urged

nerely on the ground that he has been nominated by the Macedon Convention, but because, aside from that, he is the strongest man in our par-ty. Both the Whig and Democratic parties now consider the Tariff and financial policy of the country as settled. Should the Whigs, as a party, as probably they will, go in for Gen. Tay should the Democrats nominate, as probably they will, some slaveholder or Northern opponent the Wilmot Provise, it is probable that many of the rank and file of both these parties would be unwilling to vote for the candidates of their parties. Should our Convention present another me in opposition to Mr. Smith, the vote of the disaffected ones would be divided between them whereas, if our Convention should nominate Ma SMITH, they would unite on him. And they would do so with confidence, for neither would have any fears that Mr. Smith would pursue any course calculated to build up one of these parties at the xpense of the other. It is possible, if not proba ole, that enough, from various motives, may be ound to rally around Mr. Smith and secure his lection. Where is the Liberty man that would not be proud of his country with GERRIT SMITH

The NATIONAL REFORMERS have virtually nom nated Mr. Smith, and will probably formally confirm it at their National Convention. These me contend for the inalienability of the homestead: the giving of the public lands in small quantities to the landless; and are opposed to land monopoly. They will probably be able to cast 50,000 votes at the

Presidential election.

The friends of reform in general will find in Mr. Smith a candidate in every respect worthy of their support. And shall the Liberty party cast side our own able and long-tried friend, merely pecause others will support him? I trust not. f we wish to maintain the integrity and perpetuate the Liberty party, let us select GERRIT SMITH as our candidate It is said Mr. Smith's refusal to decline the

Macedon nomination "is a virtual renunciation of the Liberty party." I do not so understand it; out suppose it were, what then? Have we not for years endeavored to induce the members both of the Democratic and Whig parties to lay aside their party preferences, and vote for some uncom-promising friend of the slave? We can now ask em to follow our example, and vote for the candidate of another party. I have said nothing of the character and fitne

of Mr. Smuth for the office of President. He needs no commendation from me or others. He is too well known to require anything on that subject He is known and esteemed throughout the Union and with him for a candidate, the friends of Lib erty would go into the canvass with a zeal and ensiasm heretofore unknown.

circulates such agents among the people. In the Liberia Advocate for April, 1847, a pa-Let, then, the friends of Freedom arouse them selves. Prepare for a great gathering at Buffalo. Hold your District Conventions, appoint and instruct your delegates, and leave nothing undone till "Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all per published at St. Louis, Mo., under charge of this same Mr. Finley, your readers will find a sufficient proof of the charges here preferred. the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

L. P. Noble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1847. Disease, and the Devil.

For the National Era. FUNERAL OF GENERAL HARDIN-CONVEN-TION, ETC.

tory can throw around his warrior life, or droop-

last parted with his family, at the river, these

dear little innocents, whom God had committed

to his care, as if having a presentiment of his fate,

still clung, crying piteously, to their father, until he tore himself from their embraces.

lowed by the noble steed from which he fell, was again brought to the door of his mansion, for bu-

rial. There were those same prophetic children,

that same bereaved and broken-hearted wife and

mother; and there, too, were the scarred and

toil-worn volunteers who fought by his side at

Buena Vista. Through his eloquence and influ-

ence they had been led to the field of slaughter, and now the remnant of their shattered ranks

have met to weep over his grave, and deplore the sad lot of their fellows whom they have left

on the gory field. There too were cadets, con-

stables, freemasons, musicians, and an immense crowd of men, women, and children, from all parts

of the country. All the exercises of the day were characterized with due solemnity and decorum,

but still it was sufficiently obvious that different

speakers were arriving at quite different ends.

The politicians seemed mainly desirous to man-

ufacture as much capital for their party as pos-

sible; hence the glorification of his valor in war.

and the extreme solicitude that a splendid monu-

ment should be reared to his memory. His sorrowing pastor, on the other hand, seemed to care

more for the glory of Heaven, than that of Buena Vista; and for the Banner of Christ, than that

of rearing a stone to his memory; nor would they

ever have thought of such a thing in the case of

General Hardin, had he died at home, in the

bosom of his family, where, as a Christian man, he ought to have died, if at all. He himself con-

fessed, from the outset, that the Mexican war was all needless, wicked, and wrong; and, with

this confession on his lips, he ought rather to have

have volunteered and led so many others into this

execrable service. Great efforts are being made

to inflate the volunteers, who have returned, with

suade others to enlist. The land resounds with

eulogies of their sublime patriotism and valor; and, on the very day of the funeral, recruiting orders were placarded at every turn. But the

volunteers have no idea of seeking any more glory in Mexico—they have had enough of it. They

are in many cases conscious that the praises lavished upon them by a stupid partisan press are wholly undeserved. They know that the motive

cent man, who bears the name of Christian, ought

to speak, and think, and feel. No one complained

State knew that he could not be so; for no Chris

tian preacher in the State stands higher in th

Well, our State Convention for forming a new Constitution is in session in Springfield, about to

re-embody the blessed spirit of cutaneous freedom

and clothe it with new parchments, of the appro-

on the war did not suit the political exigencies o

the times. The Convention had already voted to

afford just cause of declaring immediate war

against him, by the immemorial usages of nations

calling themselves civilized. The Convention had

also decided to leave their work, come to Jackson-

ing, the extra patriotism of many of the member boiled and foamed like a hot soap kettle. They prof

fered resolutions, in substance, that such preaching was dangerous and demoralizing!! especially

to the young!! And that the services which Mr.

Hale had heretofore rendered them, as their chap-lain, be hereafter dispensed with. After a whole

day's discussion, however, and to the honor of the

State and the Convention, these infamous resolu-

tions were laid on the table. So you see the peo-ple of this State are compelled to pay men, at the

wealth. But this is not the first time these dought

champions and confessors of cutaneous liberty have vented their spleen, and spread out their

patriotism and their chivalry, upon Anti-Slavery

The whole Convention are, however, by n

ber of men, true at heart and clear in head, to

save their body and the State from utter apostacy

and ruin. But their task is arduous, their postion critical, and their lot a hard one.

On the whole, free opinions are rapidly progressing in our State, in despite of all obstacles both in Church and in State; and even the dema

gogues, both of the stump and of the pulpit, begin to have a most profound respect for the Abolition-ists "as men," though they bewail their fanati-

cism and folly, and especially the severe and de-nunciatory tone of their speeches and writings.

verity upon churches and slaveholders so they

pretend-but the Rev. Mr. Finley, agent of the

Colonization Society, was along here last spring. I have always been particularly friendly to him—

for my plan for the negro is to emancipate them all, and carry back to Africa all who wish to go.

I think this due to them, and due to human na-ture. Of course, I should heartly approve Colo-

the evening to which I allude, this same brother

denunciatory measures of Abolitionists, uttered more slanderous, downright abuse against them,

Abolitionists in the State against his society, during the whole fifteen years that I have lived in it.

If Mr. Finley, or any member of the Colonization Society, denies this charge, I will give the public

proof, from some of the most respectable Coloniza-tion men in this State, who heard him at the

time. He denounced Abolitionists as liars, trai-

tors, and rebels; and said, in substance, that they

preach falsehood, treason, and rebellion, from the

sacred desk, in the name of God. I need not tell you that I have done with all Colonization, much

as I desire to see it prosper, which sanctions and

Finley, while still complaining of the harsh and

nization, did it not arrest Emancipation.

men and measures.

heartfelt esteem of all good men.

priate stripe and color.

in Mexico-they have had enough of it.

pride and glory, and through that means to per

This day his mangled and ghastly corpse, fol-

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON THE SEVENTH OF DECEMBER NEXT,

No. 1 of THE UNITED STATES REPORTER,

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS, July 16, 1847. A Daily Journal of Government, Legislative, and

THE subscriber is now enabled to announce the completion of his arrangements for the establishment of a well-organized and independent Journal of News at the Seat of the General Government.

The leading features of the United States Reporter will be the following:

I. Early intelligence of the movements of the various Dewill be the following:

L. Early intelligence of the movements of the various Departments of the Government, in reference to domestic affairs
and to the foreign relations of the country, will be given with
scrupplous idelity. Possessing peculiar facilities for obtaining information, the "Reporter " will be enabled frequently
to communicate, exclusively, intelligence of the most important character."

to communicate, exclusively, intelligence of the most important character.

II. The verbatim Reports of the Proceedings and Debates of the United States Senate, which the proprietor is bound to furnish daily to that body, in accordance with the terms of the contract made at the close of last session of Congress. The arrangements now made will at once fully secure to the Senate of the United States an authentic and complete record of its debates; and to the people—in a greatly enlarged degree—the benefit of the experience, sagacity, and statesmunship of that body to which they have ever looked with solicitous and respectful regard.

III. The Proceedings and Debates in the House of Representatives will also be given, with fulness, impartiality, and the utmost promptitude. Each day's record will be completely made up, and appear in the "Reporter" next morning.

ing.

IV. A Synoptical View of the Proceedings and Debates of all the State Legislatures will be regularly given. Members of Congress, and all classes of readers, will thus be kept fully and systematically informed of domestic legislation in all sections of the United States. eral Hardin enlisted into the Mexican service, he V. Early intelligence of all unportant movements in the Legislatures of Great Britain and France will be communicated by every steamer from Europe, through reporters in London and Paris, who possess peculiar facilities for obtaining informatic

London and Paris, who possess peculiar inclinates for obtaining information.

VI. Copious Reports of all Cases in the Supreme Court of the United States which possess general interest. Great care will be bestowed upon this department of the "Reporter." These reports, alone, to the members of the profession, must entitle the "Reporter" to their patronage and

sion, must entitle the "keppires" to their particular support.

VII. The General News of the Day will be given in a condensed form, with industry and attention.

Such is a brief view of what the "UNITED STATES REPORTER" is designed to be. All the plans and arrangements have been well matured, and the hope is confidently cherished, that the "United States Reporter" will prove itself an energetic, industrious, dignified, and perfectly independent journal. It will have no party views—no political bias. The proprietor, by the terms of his contract with the Senate of the United States, is bound to the condition that "the paper shall contain no political discussions except the debates." Is

proprietor, by the terms of his contract with the Senate of the United States, is bound to the condition that "the paper shall contain no political discussions except the debates." It will be a vehicle of news—not the organ of any set of opinions. The grand ain of the subscriber is to establish at the seat of Government a faithful and prompt reporter of all sorts of intelligence—a responsible agent, on which the politician, the business man, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and every one interested in the affairs of Congress and the Government, may rely at all times with implicit confidence.

It is believed that the establishment of such a reliable journal of intelligence, on terms which place it within the reach of the great masses of the people, at the commencement of what promises to be a most interesting and eventful period in the history of Congressional proceedings, will be regarded with favor by all classes of the community; and, having thus stated his objects, the subscriber respectfully solicits a liberal and general support from the enlightened public of the United States.

Stenographer to the U. S. Senate.

The "United States Reporter" will be printed on a large and handsome sheet, and issued every morning, except Sundays, at the rate of six dollars per annum; single copies, two cents.

In connection with the daily paper, there will be issued

ints.

In connection with the daily paper, there will be issued om the same establishment,

THE MIRROR OF CONGRESS. THE MIRROR OF CONGRESS.

This publication will contain exclusively the Reports of the Proceedings and Debates of the Congress of the United States. It will be issued semi-weekly, in an elegant quarto form, throughout the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of two dollars for the long session, and one dollar for the short session. It is believed that this great national work will be deemed indispensable in the library of every public institution, politician, and professional man, throughout the country; and that it will be regarded by the great mass of the people as the very best political text book for their own instruction and that of their children. of the Stars and Stripes.
Governor Duncan, a citizen and a civilian, in all respects the equal of General Hardin, and, when living, confessedly his superior in many things, has now slept quietly in his grave, in this place, some four or five years—no one has thought

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Throughout the sessions of Congress, Extras will be issued from the Office of the "United States Reporter," containing the reports of all such debates as may possess particularly in the control of the

ing the reports of all such debates as may possess purious larly exciting interest.

All newspapers throughout the United States who publish this Prospectus once a week from this date till the meeting of Congress, will be entitled to an exchange with the "United States Reporter," and will be placed on the list of those to whom the Extras will be despatched.

All subscriptions and communications to be post paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter, Waskington, D. C." died on a gibbet, for refusing to enlist, than to

Improved Lard Oil.—No. I Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. 2, for Woollens and Machinery—in good shipping order. The following letter speaks of its quality:

"I have made full trial of the No. 2 Lard Oil, which I purchased of thee, and am happy to state that I can speak decidedly in its praise. I have used it on wool of different grades, from the common or native to the full-blood merino, in the process of manufacturing cloth, and find it a better article of No. 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have also found it equally excellent in lamps for shop lights;"

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, June 24.

No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TOHN G. WILMOT. Puper Hunner and Unholsterer. No.

which drew them to the war was, in most cases, in no part patriotism or love of country, or of June 24. No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN G. WILMOT, Puper Hunger und Upholsterer, No. 36 Baltimore street, near Holliday street, is prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hunging and Upholstering, at the shortest notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; also, Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants supplied on very reasonable terms.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Rooms would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parlor and other Chairs, comprising malogany, maple, walnut, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also, Bronze, Split Cune, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; all which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms. right, or liberty, or anything else but their own self-interest. It is true, that there are some nobleminded men among them, who may really have had some mistaken, half-formed idea, of this sort. But, unfortunately for the manufacturers of newspaper glory, many of the volunteers openly avowed their motives for enlisting before they entered the service. Most of them are young and ignorant; some of them utterly abandoned and worth-A characteristic incident occurred last Sabbath

which they are willing to sell on most ac Baltimore, April 22. A. & . WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, (late Solicitor of the ordered their clergy to preach on the war last Sabbath. The Rev. Albert Hale is the devoted and consistent pastor of one of the churches in Springfield. He spoke of the war as every de-W General Land Office, Mitorney and Counsellor at Law, Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office, Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c. that he was either partisan or low and abusive in his discourse. Indeed, all the good people of this

WINONA AND THE FANATIC.—These inceresting Wand thrilling tales, by a citizen of the South, illustrative of the influence of slavery on Southers society, can be procured of James Alcorn, at the Liberty Rooms, No. 46 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; of Edward Harwood, Cincinnat; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Boston, New York, Albany, and Utica. Winona, 12 1-2 cents; the Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyors. April 29.—tf

April 29.—tf
STANLEY MATTHEWS, Attorney and Counsellor at
Lan, Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Columbia,
over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7. over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7.

CREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Calvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known size and shape of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Fillows, in any quantity, and of such quality as has wo for the subscriber the justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and Straw Mattresses and Pallinses. In store, a large assortment of newest putterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, halls, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Fistols, of various patterns. Killes made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash. ville, and aid in glorifying the war at the funeral of General Hardin. How "inappropriate," and "uncalled for," and "imprudent," and "disorganizing," was such a sermon at such a time! They "bolted," as if a red-hot bomb shell had been thrown into their midst. On Monday morn-

business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduced prices, together with a large assortment of Pistole, of various patterns. Kifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

JAS. H. MERRILL, Practical Gun Maker,
April 29.—eff 65 South street, one door north of Pratt.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Cincinnati, Ohio, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Deels for the States of Vermont and Connecticut, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodist Book concern.

CREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. Leach, Canness to perform all operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry, in a style that cannot be surpassed for ease of operation, beauty of workmanship, or durability. The best Porcelain Teeth, on Gold, Platinum, Silver, or Pivot, inserted at from \$1.50 to \$3 each. Whole sets of the best Teeth, with springs and artificial gruns, inserted so as to be useful in masticating food, and worn without the least inconvenience. Persons having lost their upper set of teeth may have them supplied by a set on the suction plate or by the atmospheric principle, that will answer all the purposes of natural teeth. Decayed teeth filled with gold, so as to preserve them for life. Persons troubled with artificial teeth, improperly set, may have them remodelled so as to be worn with perfect ease. Dr. L., having his rooms furnished with gas, is enabled to perform any Dental operation in the evening as well as by daylight. Extracting teeth or broken fangs without injuring the jaw or much pain, 25 cents. Call and see before engaging elsewhere. rate of this State are compened to pay men, at the rate of several dollars per day per man, for attempting to restrict the liberty of speech, even in the pulpit, for the proper guardianship of which they are assembled, and solemnly charged to reconstruct the fundamental law of the Commonmeans obnoxious to these animadversions, and there is yet hope that there are a sufficient num-

the jaw or much pain, 25 cents. Call and see before engaging elsewhere.

April 22.—tr

TO THE LADIES.—Thomas H. Stanford, southeast corner of Sarutoga and Green streets, Buttimore, keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashionable Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description and material, and of the best quality, at the following low charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.

Thick Sales.—Gatters, \$2 to \$2.25; Half Gatters, \$1.50 to \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; Jefferson's and Ties, \$1.12 1.2.

Thin Sales.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to \$1, White Satin, \$1.37; Black Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1.

Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladies furnish the satin.

Well, I have lived in this State some fifteen years; I have heard almost every Abolitionist that has ever spoken or written here; I have repeatedly heard Mr. Allen, who has been ostracized from most of the hierarchical pulpits in the State, on account of his ultra opinious and his se-

By when the ladies furnish the satin.

April 22.

WINDOW SHADES.—George Fayaux has removed his Painting Rooms to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue to receive orders for painting the fashionable Transparent Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will also continue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered, Banners and Flags for Military and Fire Companies, &c. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage from those who may be desirous of obtaining any article in his line. We have a stock of Window Shades, of the latest style, from \$1 to \$25 per pair.

per pair.

William B. Jakvis, Jun., Attorney and Counseltor at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28.

thally attended to.

SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors a Low, Syraduse, New York.

Office, Standard Buildings. ISRAEL S. SPENCER.

John W. NORTH.

HALL, Designer and Engraver, No. 3 Entare street, opposite the Entaw House, Bullimore.—Drawings of Ruildings. Machinery, Specifications for the Partent Office. opposue the Eduaw House, Baltimore.—Drawings of Buildings, Machinery, Specifications for the Patent Office &c. Seals, Steel Letters, and all kinds of Wood and Cop

perplate Engraving, executed at the shortest notice. Pat terns for Castings made. Brands and Steneils cut to order Drawing School.—Instruction given in the art of Draw Ing.

April 22.

B. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practitioner of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at Mis office, 227.

West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. Me, and between 12 and 2 and after 5 P. M., unless professionally engaged.

circulates such agents among the people.

In the Liberia Advocate for April, 1847, a paper published at St. Louis, Mo., under charge of this same Mr. Finley, your readers will find a sufficient proof of the charges here preferred.

The Western Farmer.

Three D's are always to be avoided—Debt, Disease, and the Devil.

April 22.

April 22.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fayette st., first door east of Howard street, Baltimore, respectfully income his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Clotas, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. April 22.